



Vol. 30

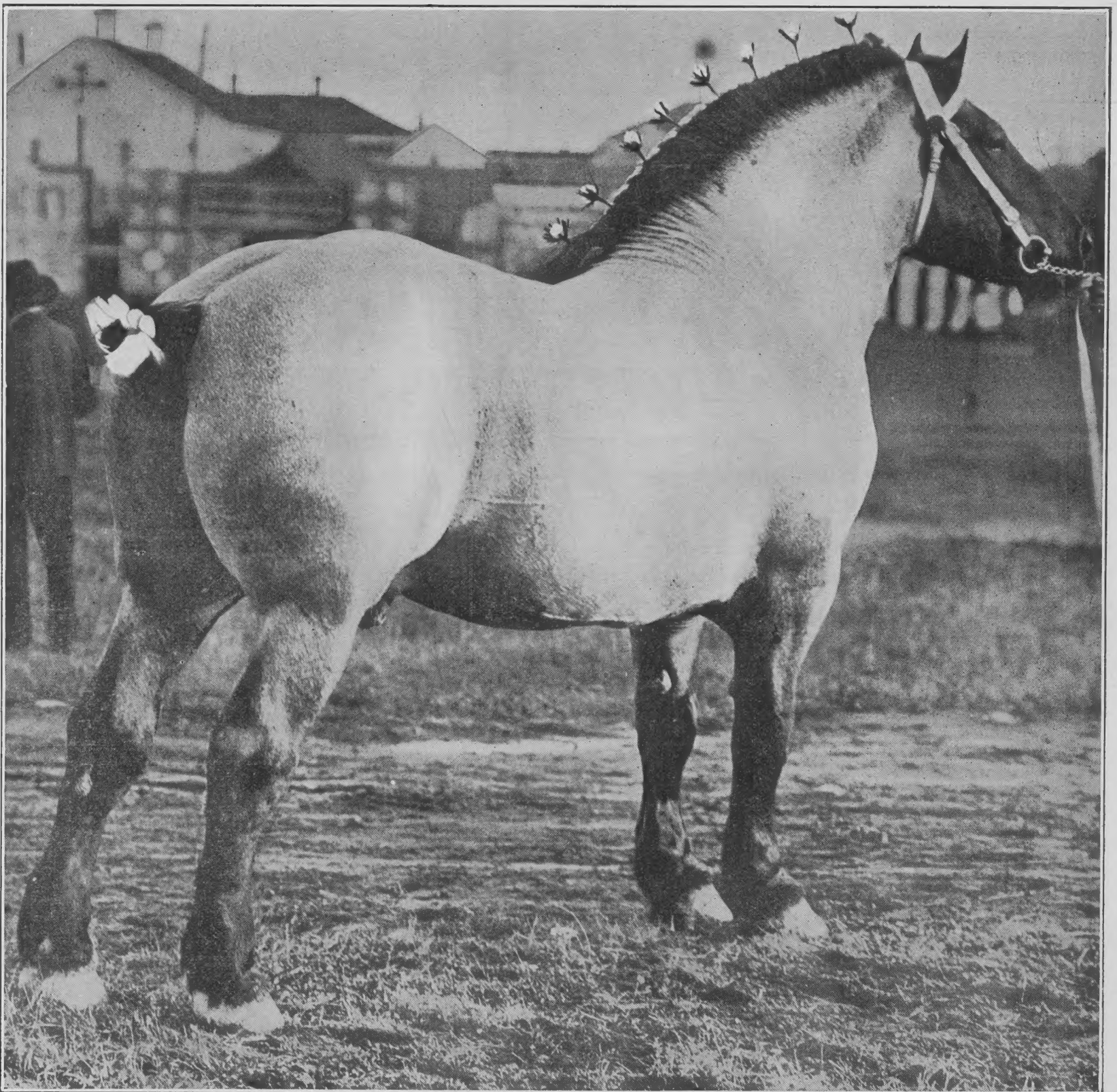
The NOR-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



No 22

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



STYLISH - COMFORTABLE - STRONG

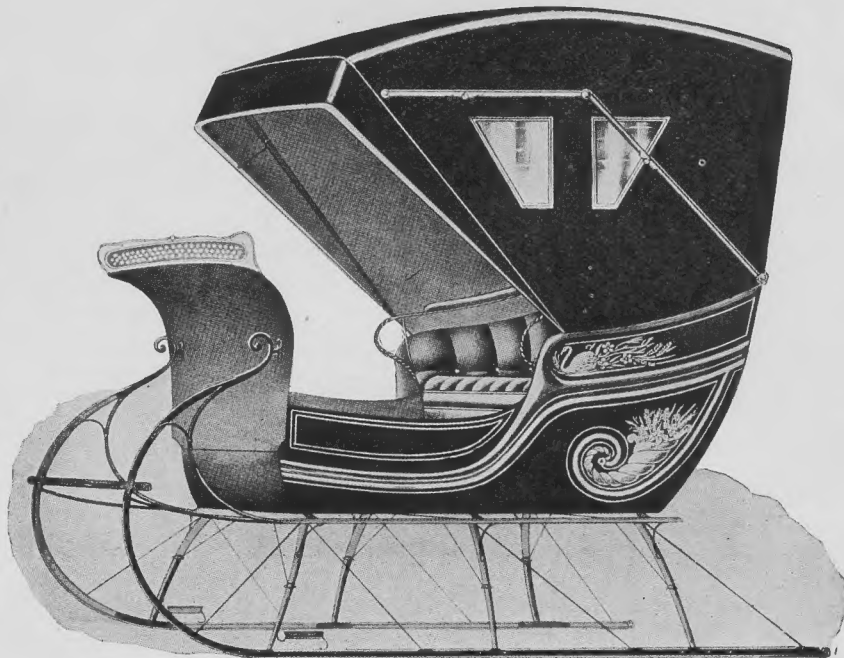
Winter has its own luxuries
and the most luxurious
of them all is a—

BROCKVILLE CUTTER

Among other outstanding
points of merit and difference
between this famous carriage
and others like it are:

GEARS—XXX Hickory
Knees and beams. Steel
braces and steel channel shoes.

Shifting rod on detachable
bar shafts.



NICKEL PLATING ON BRASS—GUARANTEED NOT TO RUST

For comfort, elegance and
speed in winter travelling,
no horse vehicle will
ever surpass a—

BROCKVILLE CUTTER

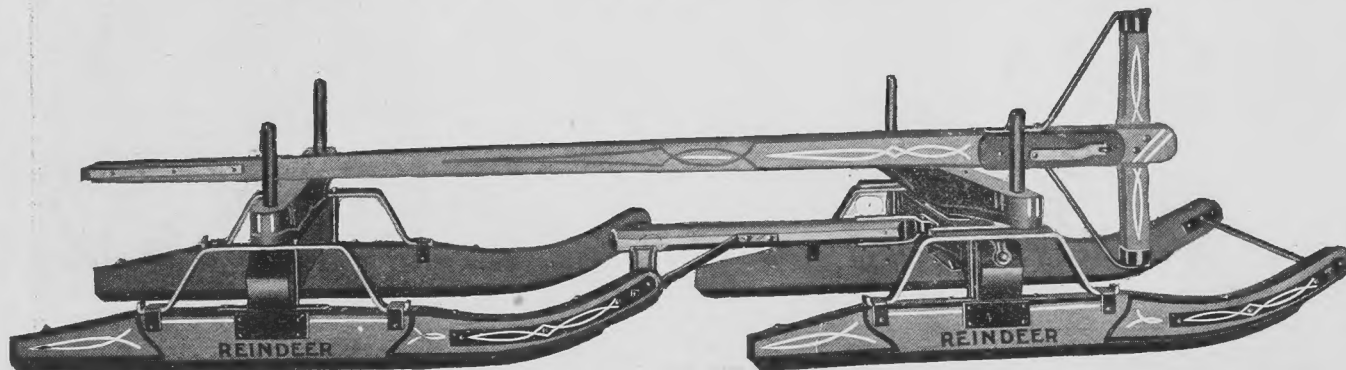
Made of the finest quality
of material by the best skill
engaged in this great industry.

The BODIES are of: White
ash frames. Three ply dash,
back and side panels. Panels
glued and screwed to frame.

TRIMMING—Best grade plush or wool-dyed cloth. Spring backs (removable). Spring cushions

Don't purchase a cutter until you have seen the "Brockville" or have obtained our literature giving fullest details. It will PAY to get this knowledge if you are contemplating the purchase of a cutter. The BROCKVILLE CUTTERS have no rival for quality, style, comfort and value.

SWIFT, SURE and STRONG is the "REINDEER" Sleigh



THE JOHN DEERE
No. 28½
REINDEER
SLEIGH

is made in all sizes with
Steel or Cast Shoes.

FINEST ROADSTER GOING FOR WINTER TRAFFIC

Bolsters furnished with ironed stakes. Fastened with bolts and
rivets to prevent ends of bolsters from splitting.

Roller Rods for tongue and reach are full length.

Bolster Plates—large and made of steel.

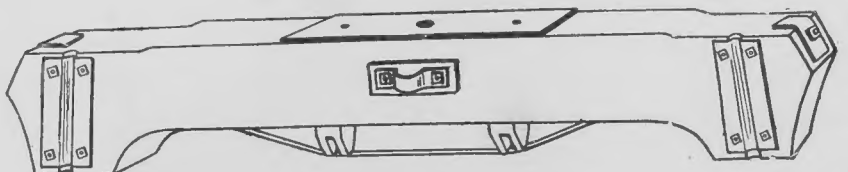
Start Pins are 7/8 in., plates rivetted to runner to prevent Start
Pins from splitting.

See the Nearest

JOHN DEERE DEALER

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge



Runners. Front inside end of runners plated, so tongue and reach
rollers as well as rod holes will not wear.

Quality and Workmanship. Made throughout of carefully select-
ed, thoroughly seasoned, straight-grained hard wood. Work-
manship and painting the very best.

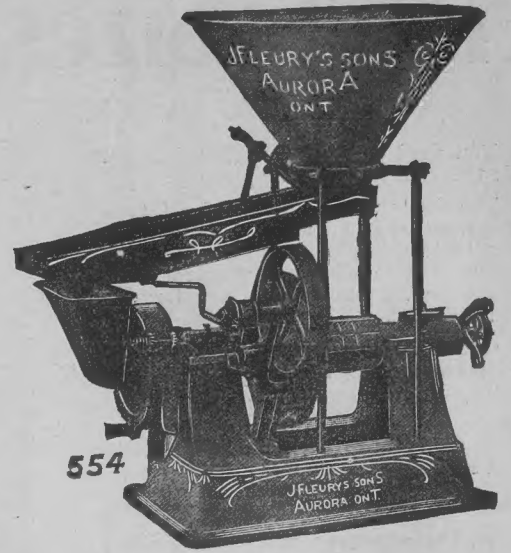
GRIND YOUR FEED



"Good Luck" Power with Grinder Attachment

As a power for driving any machinery with two or four horses the "Good Luck" Triple Geared Power is unequalled. The above machine, set up with Arms and Tumbling Rod ready for horses and to drive another machine by rod direct, will be found one of the best time savers and effective dual-purpose machines now in use. The construction and finish are perfect. Thousands of them are now in active service and giving the highest satisfaction. A machine of highest capability.

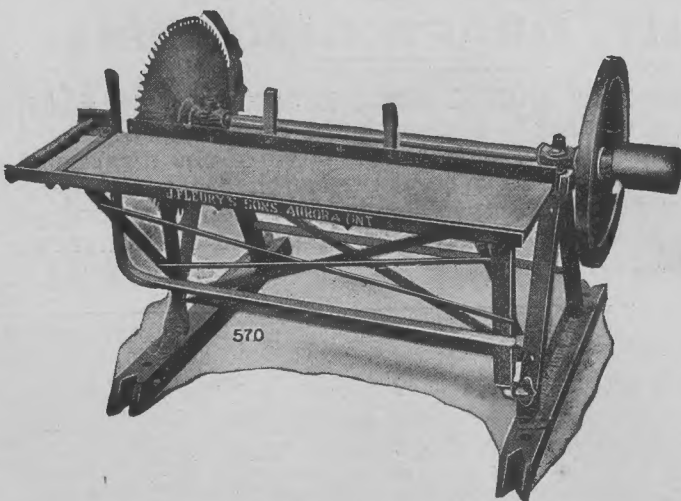
The "No. 4 Rapid Easy" with 10 inch plates, and its SOLID FRAME or BED, is not only an extremely handsome looking machine but the character of its work and its great capacity make it one of the best "paying guests" on the farm. Feed trough is long and broad giving feeding and screening capacity equal to the rapid work of the grinder. Heavy steel shaft with long bearings and heavy balance wheel. Rigid and durable, this machine is specially fitted for fast running and heavy work.



Fleury's "No. 4 Rapid Easy"

CUT YOUR FODDER

SAW YOUR WOOD

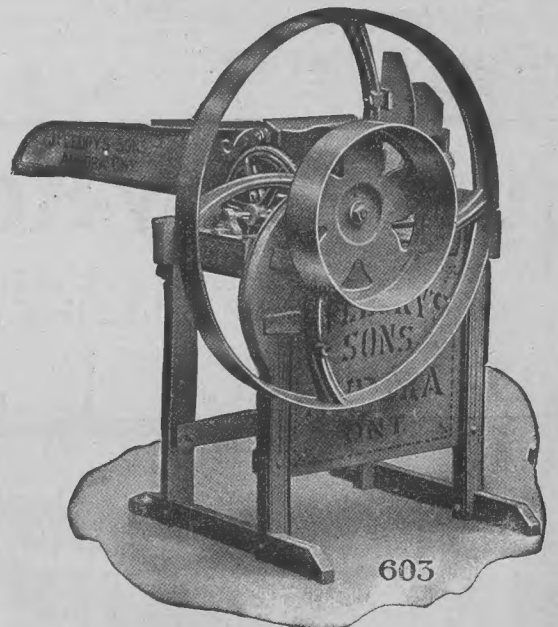


Fleury's Circular Saw Machine No. 3

Frame of steel, angle bars well braced and strongly rivetted together. Main Shaft is of fine machinery steel, of great wearing quality; running in boxes babitted with high grade metal. On the table is bolted a hardwood board and in end of table near the saw is placed a roller which carries the timber to the saw.

Seven different styles of this popular and thoroughly efficient Straw Cutter are now made for hand, horse or belt power—with or without carrier or blower. Used largely by hand, it is equally successful when run by rod direct to main shaft (knuckle taking the place of the washer in front of knife-wheel) or by belt on 18-inch pulley, as shown in cut.

This machine cuts **four lengths**; is perfectly **Simple**, strong, well-fitted and finished. Will do **more work** with **same power** than any other style of cutter you can buy.



Fleury's Straw Cutter No. 2

With a Fleury Machine

WRITE FOR BOOKLET 'BETTER FARMING,' GIVING COMPLETE INFORMATION

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge

Handy Sizes John Deere Engine Gangs

A CONVENIENT SIZE FOR EVERY JOB.

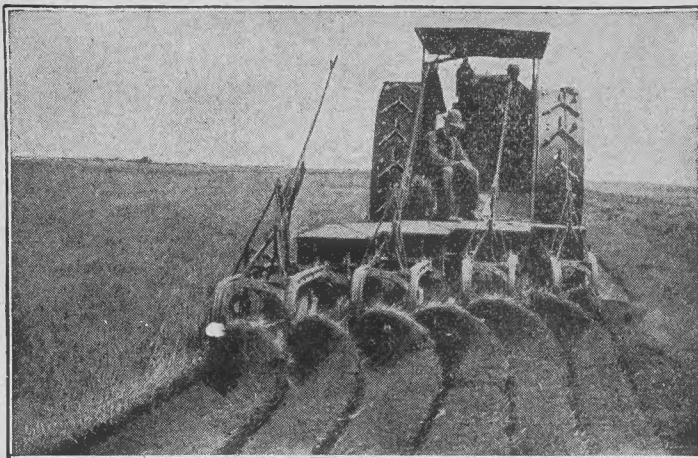
You need not own a big ranch to get all the benefits of engine plowing.

The four and six-bottom **John Deere Engine Gangs** are adapted for use with small oil or low power steam tractors, and make engine plowing practical and profitable for those who are farming limited areas.

One of these will give you all the advantages the big rancher has in saving money on his plowing bill.

The outfit here illustrated is doing more than four men could do with teams and single bottom plows

Mr, Thresherman, you can double the earning power of your engine by getting one of our engine gangs



Four, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve or Fourteen Bottoms
Plows assembled in pairs—One lever for each pair—Frame mounted on wheels

The plows of the gang take care of themselves except when it is necessary to raise and lower in turning. Flies and hot weather do not worry the engine, which will work 24 hours a day without fatigue.

John Deere Engine Gangs have strong bridgelike steel frames, to which the plows are attached in pairs. Each pair is free to move up or down so that the bottoms rise to pass obstructions, then immediately drop and work. Any kind of plowing can be done, as the beams will carry any style of stubble or breaker bottom.

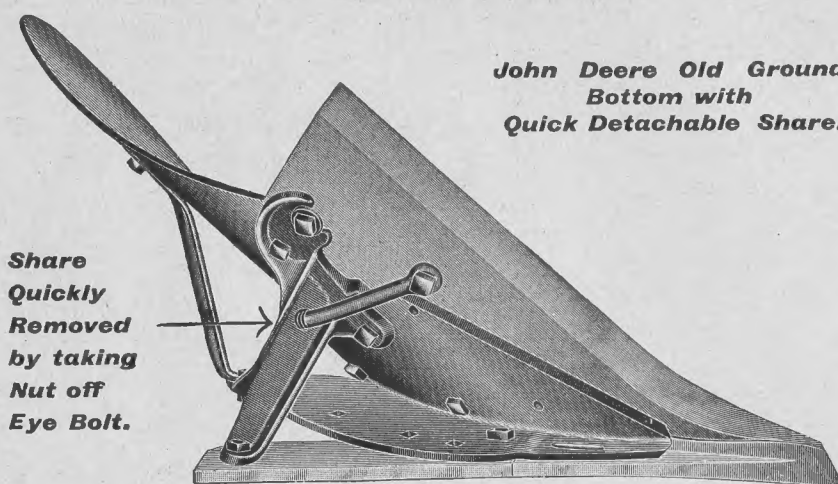
Remember—**John Deere Engine Gangs** are sold complete, ready to hitch to any style of tractor.

QUICK Detachable Shares.

A lot of valuable time is lost in changing shares on an ordinary engine plow. Ours are equipped so that they can be changed in one-fifth of the time usually required for other makes.

Each share is removed by taking off one nut, which is easy to get at, instead of the usual four nuts inconveniently located.

EXAMINE
THE ILLUSTRATION.



ON ALL JOHN DEERE ENGINE PLOWS

another advantage is that the one eye bolt holds the share more securely than when bolted to frog in the old way.

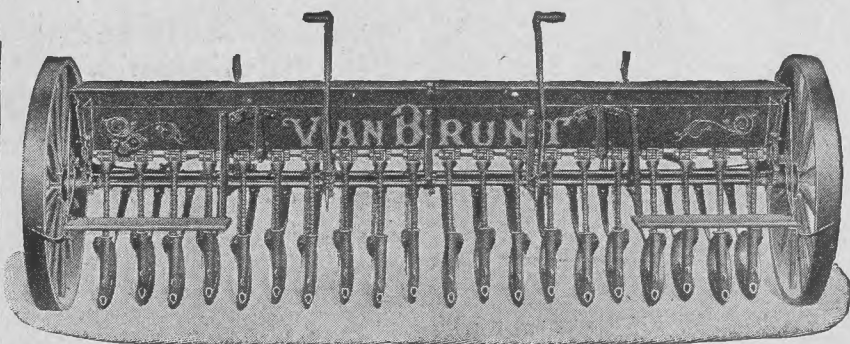
Think of saving **80 per cent. of time** ordinarily required to change shares.

What does this figure out at in one season's plowing?

SAVE your TIME and
BANK the MONEY.

Puts every Kernel where it will Grow.

In sowing seed, as in human affairs, "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," but there is nothing of the "hit and miss" in a field sown with a



Wherever a Horse or Engine can travel, the VAN BRUNT NEW MODEL

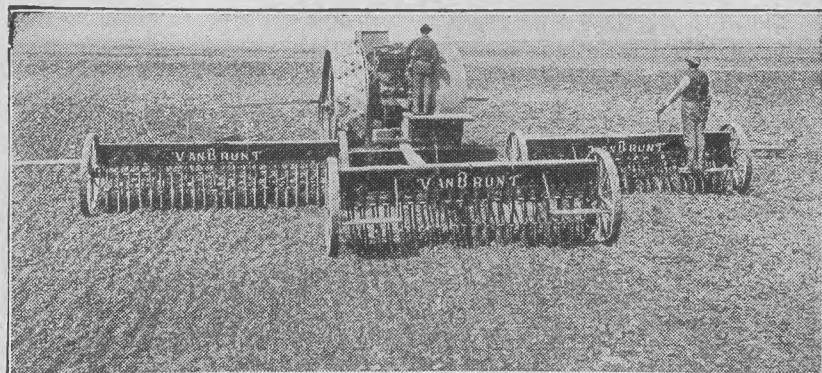
is guaranteed to perform faultless work. The first success in history in a Single Disc with closed delivery was made by Van Brunt in 1900. The "New Model" is as great a step in advance of that great original as the latter was ahead of anything else of its time and is still the model from which all copies have been made.

THE "VAN BRUNT NEW MODEL" IS STRONGER AND LIGHTER BY 300 TO 400 POUNDS THAN ITS IMITATORS.

Van Brunt

LIGHT DRAFT DISC DRILL

With the NEW MODEL BOOT DISCHARGE (by which the act of seeding is done with the boot and discharged **WITHIN** instead of outside the circle of the disc) not a single kernel can fail to be planted at the exact and proper depth for germination. There is not a seed left on top of the soil, or so near the surface that wind or shower can expose it.



Made in 12, 14, 16, 18, 22 and 24 Single, Double, Disc and Shoe interchangeable.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

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Digging asphalt from Trinidad Lake for Genasco

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

What is the first and greatest thing to expect of a roof?

Stay waterproof.

Trinidad Lake asphalt is Nature's everlasting waterproofer; and that is what Genasco Roofing is made of. It gives lasting protection.

The **Kant-leak Kleet** keeps roof-seams watertight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks. Gives an attractive finish.

Ask your dealer for Genasco Roofing (mineral or smooth surface) with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll. Write for Good Roof Guide Book and samples.



The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

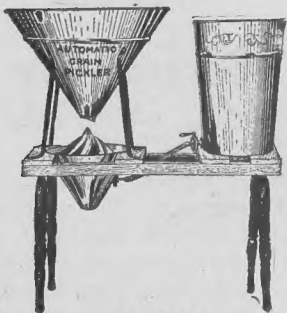
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

Philadelphia

New York San Francisco Chicago



Caverhill, Learmont & Co., Winnipeg, Man.



The Fastest, Easiest, most Economical and thorough Pickler on the market.

Farmer Agents Wanted

to sell our

Automatic Seed Grain Pickler

for Bluestone and Formaldehyde. This Pickler is self-operating, the weight of the grain falling on the turbine supplying the power, the same as wind will run a wind-mill or water a water wheel. It is guaranteed to thoroughly pickle any kind of grain, and the capacity can be regulated as desired up to 135 bushels per hour.

This Pickler is without a doubt the best seller in Western Canada to-day and you can easily sell it to nearly every Farmer in your district. Write to-day for full particulars so that you will be ready to do business when you have some spare time. Full particulars about our proposition to Agents will be gladly sent by return of mail.

The Dominion Specialty Works,
820 Union Bank Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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-A- GOODWATCH for \$12.00

17 Jewel Nickle Movement in Fine Gold-Filled Case, fully guaranteed. Our **Special Price \$12.00** Chain and Compass \$2.00 extra.

Our written guarantee which goes with every watch we sell assures you of perfect satisfaction.

Andrew & Co. Ltd.
Jewelers,
424 Main Street,
Winnipeg
Established 1875

BEAVER BOARD
PURE WOOD FIBRE

Look for this mark on each panel

Are You Alive to the Big Advantages of BEAVER BOARD?

PURE WOOD FIBRE WALLS AND CEILINGS

NOW for the first time it's possible to build your own walls and ceilings quickly, easily and at a surprisingly low cost.

No more lath and plaster worries and inconveniences—not to mention cracks and repairs.

A post-card brings immediate response from our Designing Dept.—suggestions and estimates for artistic and effective use of BEAVER BOARD, handsomely illustrated booklet, etc.

Sold by builders' supply, lumber, hardware and paint dealers, general stores and decorators. Where dealer doesn't handle we sell direct.

THE BEAVER COMPANY OF OTTAWA
220 Beaver Road, Buffalo, N. Y., U. S. A.
170 Beaver Triangle, Ottawa, Canada

If any of your friends would like to receive a

FREE SAMPLE COPY

of The Nor'West Farmer, let us know and we will be pleased to send it along. We wish to become acquainted.

Beaver Board is quickly and easily put up in panels nailed to wall and ceiling beams of new or old rooms.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Are you the Man with your Grain Lying Out in the Snow?



Look at the Months of Labor Wasted.
Look at the Hundreds of Dollars Lost.



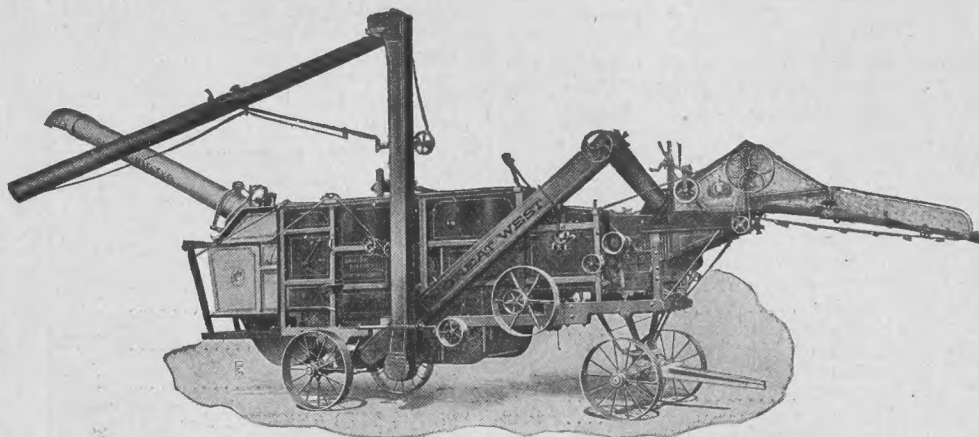
YOU may get it threshed in the spring—if conditions are favorable—but you stand to lose. No grain can stand in the snow all the winter without detrimental effects.

YOU will have to do a double hustle in the spring. You have got to get that grain off your land in order to get your spring crop in or your plowing done.

YOU may do it, everything being favorable. But look at the man with a SAWYER-MASSEY PLOWING AND THRESHING OUTFIT. He has his grain threshed. He already has his money and in all probability it is in the Bank drawing interest.

HE is ready to start plowing with his engine the first thing in the spring. **YOU MIGHT HAVE BEEN** in the SAME POSITION had you just ordered a Sawyer-Massey Outfit.

Figure out
the Time
and the Dollars
Perfect Work
AND
Perfect Service
Will Save You



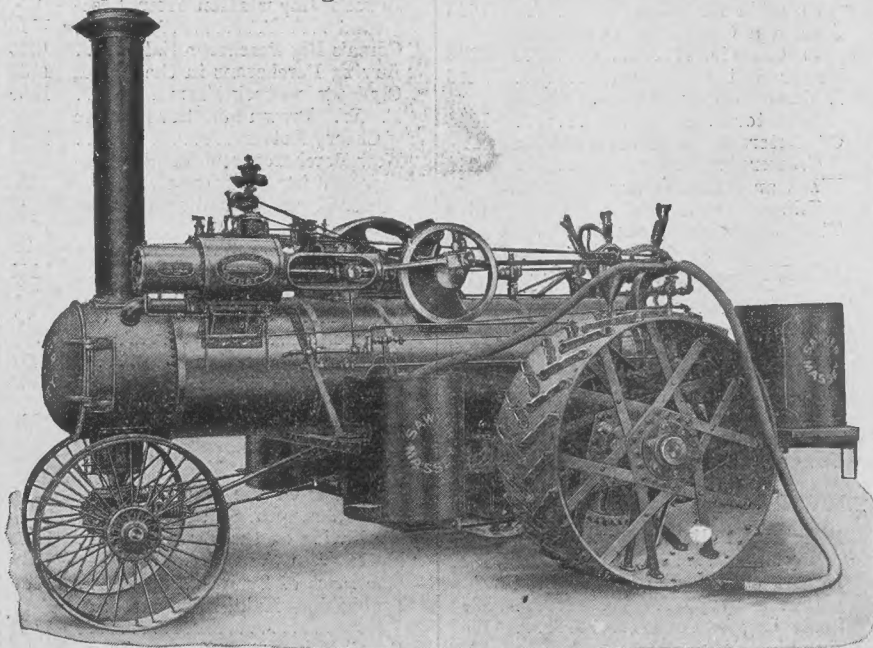
You want a
Machine that
does good work
and is well built
from
Feeder
TO
Blower

Great West Separator in 7 sizes, Daisy Separator in 2 sizes, Eclipse Separator in one size.

It Does Not Matter

Whether your FARM IS A BIG ONE OR A LITTLE ONE, our assortment is large. The GREAT WEST is adapted to every variety of work. The DAISY is just the thing for a Gasoline engine. The ECLIPSE is the nicest little machine for small Gasoline engine or horse power ever built.

Does
Economy in
Fuel And
Water
Mean
Anything
To You?



Does Our
Seventy-five
Years'
Experience
Mean
Anything
To You?

Five different sizes of Steam Engines. 22-25 h.p. Simple Cylinders. 27, 30 and 32 h.p. Compound Cylinders

IF you prefer and consider a Gasoline engine more suitable, owing to your local conditions, let us know. We have two of them: the new SAWYER-MASSEY GASOLINE ENGINE, and BRITISH COLONIAL or MARSHALL TRACTOR.

YOU KNOW YOU OUGHT TO HAVE THESE MACHINES. You know you are working yourself an injury without them.

WE offer you our line, the line which the whole Sawyer-Massey organization have striven to make perfect. How well we have succeeded is answered by the fact that we have had to nearly double the capacity of our plant in order to fill our orders.

YOU not only get a high grade machine when you buy from the SAWYER-MASSEY CO., but you get the benefit of the SAWYER-MASSEY "guaranteed to make good" service and the organization that enables us to look after our customers and our machines.

IT is winning us friends and getting the trade. You want to benefit by it. Now IS YOUR TIME for our prices and terms are well within your reach. **WRITE US.**

SAWYER-MASSEY CO.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
LIMITED

The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 30. No. 22.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 20, 1911.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Feeding Cattle for Market in Manitoba.

E. F. Dobbryn, Melita, Man., has had extensive and valuable experience in fattening cattle under different conditions.

Two accompanying illustrations show the breed and condition of the cattle bred and fed on Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man. The proprietor, E. F. Dobbryn, has been breeding pure-bred Herefords since 1894 and during that time has had numerous and varied experiences, not only in supplying the demand for breeding animals but also in feeding for market those animals that did not prove of correct conformation and character for breeding purposes. Some grades also were raised, and these were fitted for market with the others at two to two and a half years of age. One of our staff had a look over the farm and herd of Mr. Dobbryn recently and no question can be raised as to the success he has had in the raising of cattle. Every animal was in fine condition and the first noticeable feature was the abundance of pasture supplied for the fall season, when usually cattle in this country fail quite rapidly for want of this.

All summer the cattle run on the natural prairie in the valley of the Souris river, where there is always a good supply of fresh water and also shelter from the flies. They are also allowed a field of brome grass, which never gets far enough advanced for seeding, and this grass is greatly relished by the herd. In speaking of brome grass for pasture, Mr. Dobbryn says: "Brome is, without a doubt, the best pasture we have in the West. We have 40 acres that was seeded in the spring at the rate of 15 pounds per acre along with a bushel of oats per acre. I prefer oats to barley as a nurse crop for brome, as it is a slower grower and still comes off early enough in the fall to allow of pasturing. Brome will never spread if the stock can keep it from going to seed, and we have no trouble in breaking up brome sod. By plowing shallow, back-setting and discing on top in a dry season, it is easily killed. The beauty of brome as a permanent pasture lies in the fact that it can be ploughed in a wet time and disced shallow, then sown to wheat, and while some brome may appear in the wheat crop it will come

with renewed vigor into a thick, healthy pasture the following year. Timothy has not been a success with us, but probably it is due to the dryness of recent years.

"We use all the manure from our stock for the land, and a coat of 6 tons per acre makes a great difference to our grass crop. I believe that the best place to apply manure is on the grass fields in the fall or on the field to be sown to grass next year. We use a spreader and as soon as it freezes up in the fall we begin to haul out the manure."



A magnificent type of Hereford Sire, Champion at one of the leading English Shows.

Steer Feeding.

For years Mr. Dobbryn has fed a bunch of steers. He has fed them when the price was enough to discourage anyone, and while he admits that certain years meant a loss to him, yet, speaking generally, it has been a success. During the past few years, when crops were not so good in his district, Mr. Dobbryn has felt the insurance of safety in a big bunch of exporters weighing from 1200 to 1500 pounds each. When asked regarding the method of selecting steers,

many farmers from feeding more cattle. Not every farmer can feed a car-load and for the small feeder there is no market for big cattle unless he meets with neighbors who can make up a car and take them beyond the local market. I have found greater gains and greater profits from feeding the low, thick, blocky steer, and the best bunch I ever fed stood on the shortest legs. A low set animal is the one to pick for the feed lot, as with that he usually carries a wide, deep body that puts on flesh easily.

"I have fed steers loose and tied in stalls, dehorned and with horns on, have fed hay and straw, but have no doubts in my mind as to the best method. A bunch of 40 steers was fed on a mixture of wheat and straw, three times a day, and a heavy ration of oats and barley crop twice daily. We dehorned them and turned them loose in a large shed. They fed from a large crib in the centre and could eat both straw and chop from either side. A supply of fresh water and clean bedding was always before them, and this combination gave me by far the best results I have had."

Our readers will note that the experience of Mr. Dobbryn is similar to that of J. Donaldson, Brandon, who has also had great success in the feeding of beef cattle, and this is, no doubt, a method to be recommended to those who are beginners this year in the business. Mr. Dobbryn claims that the straw is very appetizing and keeps the animals in a thriffter condition than eating large amounts of hay three times daily.



Hereford Feeding Steers on the Farm of E. F. Dobbryn, Melita, Man.

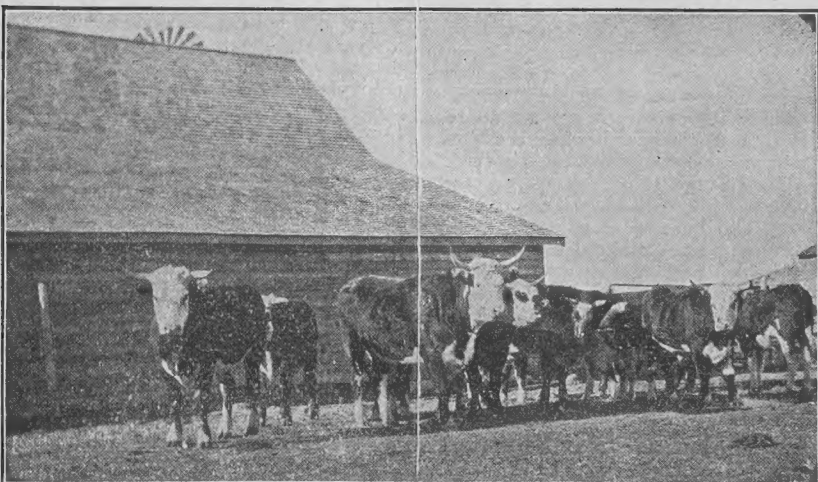
Mr. Dobbryn has a choice bunch to feed this year consisting of 14 steers and 12 heifers. The steers would average 1200 pounds and the heifers over 800 on Nov. 1st. He had been offered 4 cents a pound for the lot on the above day, and due to the fact that coarse grain was likely to be high in the spring, and labor likely to be scarce, he was tempted to sell this fall. Mr. Dobbryn thinks that the man who can buy yearling steers and heifers at 3, or 3½ cents a pound and feed them at two years old can clear more money than the man who breeds and raises the animals. He also sees that if the right sort of steers can be bought in the fall for 3½ or even 4 cents and fed during the winter and exported at 5 or 5½, there is good money to be made even if the gains are not very great. He finds no trouble in realizing the latter price for exporters.

Canada's consumption of liquors and tobacco shows a marked increase for the past fiscal year.

The president of the International Coal & Coke Co., in a recent interview, estimated the loss through the Crow's Nest coal strike at \$10,000,000. He stated that the salary loss would amount to \$20,000 a day, or a total of \$3,500,000, while the loss to railways and to merchants was also enormous. Altogether he figured up the total loss to \$10,000,000.

Notwithstanding the large opportunities for investing capital, the people of Canada have a considerable amount of money in the savings bank and in other institutions of saving. Bradstreet's commercial agency has computed that Canadians hold in this way \$82 each. This is on the basis of a population of 8,000,000 people. The total savings as they have compiled them, amount to \$661,778,122. It is thought, however, that this estimate is too low, and that the actual average saving of the Canadian amounts to a sum larger than the \$82 as calculated above.

In 1910 South Africa imported so much greater a value of those articles which are needed for agricultural development than in the year 1909 as to indicate a very decided increase in her agriculture. For instance, in 1910 imports of agricultural implements were 26 per cent. greater than during the year previous. But even more remarkable was the increase in the importations of fencing materials. These increased over 65 per cent. The importation of windmills increased from one year to the other 42 per cent., fertilizers, 34 per cent., seed, 25 per cent., and agricultural machinery, other than tillage implements, 27 per cent.



A few more of the Hereford Feeders on the Farm of E. F. Dobbryn, Melita, Man.



Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Have Your Seed Tested Early.

On account of the adverse climatic conditions of the present year it will be very important that every farmer should have his seed grain tested for germination during the present winter, so as to know just how much to sow next spring. There is every likelihood that a large part of our grain will be found to be damaged for seeding purposes, especially in the case of oats, which are so easily injured by frost. Seeing that the government germinators are likely to be overtaxed during the latter part of the winter, it would be a good plan for farmers to send along samples of their seed grain early in the season.

What the \$1000 Award Means.

The news that Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., captured the first prize, consisting of \$1,000 in gold, given at the great Land exposition in New York for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown on the continent of North America, has now been pretty generally disseminated. But still there are a few facts in connection with this triumph of Mr. Wheeler's that are worthy of notice.

First of all, there is the credit that

sea and Marquis. The latter variety has now been on trial for a sufficient number of seasons to establish its claim beyond any question as a wheat quite a number of days earlier than the Red Fife. It is only quite recently that it has been possible to conduct milling and baking tests with it. It has shown up very well in these tests, but the present official declaration by the judges at New York, that it possesses the best quality of any sample placed before them, will add very greatly to its prestige and place its claims as a high quality wheat on a firmer footing.

This triumph also reflects credit upon the work done by our experimental farms. The shortening of the growing season for wheat in this country, even by a single day, is a matter of great importance, and if the Marquis variety sustains its present high reputation its origination alone will be worth thousands of dollars to us.

Sow Flax Earlier to Escape Frost.

C. G., Manitoba, writes:—"I grow a large amount of flax each year. This year much of it is frozen. Can you suggest any plan by which we may induce early ripening? I am told that if it is sown early in the spring there is danger from spring frost."

Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College:—"I note that you have had considerable trouble from frozen flax. There is no necessity for this. If sown at the proper season there is abundance of time for flax to ripen in this country, but farmers have made a practice of sowing this crop very late and this backward season they are

growth. Prof. Snyder, who conducted the experiments, says:—

"The amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is in no way a measure of the germinating power, but the plants from heavy weight seeds have more vitality and invariably reach a higher degree of maturity. In fully matured heavy weight seed, the conditions are more favorable also for securing a germ of high vitality and good germinating powers. It is quite apparent that, all other factors being equal, the heavy weight grains supply the young plants with a much larger amount of reserve food than light weight seeds. The additional plant food in heavy weight grains is an important factor in promoting growth.

"When heavy weight grains are selected for seed purposes, the additional reserve plant food at the disposal of the growing crop is often sufficient to materially affect the vigor of growth and the yield of grain. On the basis of the additional plant food alone, the farmer is repaid for using heavy weight seed. The maximum yield of grain is secured when good seed is used and the fertility of the soil is kept up by the use of farm manures and the rotation of crops."

Ten Thousand Tons of Timothy Sold by Pincher Creek Farmers.

The Pincher Creek Echo publishes the following regarding the enterprise and success of the farmers of that district:

"In the Pincher Creek district there are scores of farmers who are realizing splendid profits out of their timothy crops. Indeed, the roads to town are often lined with teams hauling that

ly applied to the fields which are planted to grain.

Dr. Bernard Dyer, in his American lectures on the results of investigation on the Rothamstead soils, in discussing the Boradwalk wheat plot that has produced a crop of wheat each year since 1844, after stating that it had been given an annual application of 15.7 tons of farm manure each year during that time, uses the following sentence: "It is to be borne in mind, however, that the quantity of manure used in these continuous wheat growing experiments is on the yearly average far less than would be used in practical agriculture on any of the rotation systems."

This recalls to my mind the statement of our Scottish herdsmen at the Agricultural College, who in conversation with me about the method of top dressing pasture and meadow lands in Scotland, remarked that the Scottish farmer did not put on his stable manure with a pepper box and seemed to have the idea that the quantity applied here is very light when we do make application of that product to our lands. In addition to this, England began importing guano as early as 1855 at the rate of two hundred thousand tons annually from South America and sea islands. The guanos contain from 15 per cent of nitrogen and 5 per cent. phosphorous to about 1 per cent. nitrogen and 15 per cent. of phosphorous.

Aikman in discussing manures wrote in 1894 of the use of bones for fertilizers in England. He states that they first employed bones for fertilizers in 1774 and that their use has steadily increased ever since. He also states that their popularity among farmers is unrivalled.

Baron Liebig raised a warning protest against their using bone in such large quantity, saying that England was robbing all other countries of their fertility. England is said to have turned up the

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it reflects upon Western Canada. It has been our claim for years that this continent could produce wheat superior to that grown in any other part of the world. Those of us living north of the 49th parallel of latitude have thought that we could grow this cereal superior in quality to anything that could be grown in the land to the south of us. When Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announced that he would give his \$1000 in gold for the best wheat grown in North America, he no doubt had a hope that one of the farmers of the prairie provinces would capture this prize. Many other Canadians also felt a similar confidence. That we have been able to win the trophy, notwithstanding the adverse conditions of harvesting, is doubly to the credit of this country.

Another fact this is of much more than passing significance is that the grain that captured this prize was of the Marquis variety. During almost all the entire history of its wheat growing achievements, the reputation of Western Canada for its superior hard wheat has been bound up with the variety known as Red Fife. In the past the term "Red Fife" has meant all that was best in wheat quality. But for many districts it is too slow in ripening. We are all more or less familiar with the consequent efforts of the experimental farm workers to originate a wheat that would have the quality of Red Fife and also mature in fewer days. At Ottawa a great host of varieties have been originated. How many there have been we cannot say—perhaps thousands! As in all other lines of plant breeding work, the great majority of these have been discarded as failing short at one point or another. Only about half a dozen have ever really come before the public, the best known of which have been the Preston, Huron, Stanley, Chel-

suffering in consequence.

In regard to spring frost, there is no danger whatever of spring frost if sown after the 15th of May. I have found from repeated tests that the most suitable date for sowing flax in Manitoba is between the 15th and 25th of May. I notice that a great many farmers leave the sowing of this crop until late in June. When this is done there is great danger of injury from fall frost.

Heavy Seed Superior to Light Seed.

This year, when there is so much light-weight grain in the country, and when the temptation to many farmers will be to ship out their best grain, rather than reserving it for seed, it will be well to remember that heavy weight grain always has a decided advantage over light weight grain for seeding purposes.

A few years ago quite a number of experiments were conducted at the Minnesota Experiment Station in regard to this matter. It was found that one could take an ordinary sample of wheat and from it could pick one lot of grain that weighed four times as much as another lot picked from the same sample, each lot containing exactly the same number of kernels. In other words, the larger grains weighed four times as much as other smaller grains in the same sample. It was found by analysis that the smaller grains contained a larger percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash but germination experiments soon showed that large grains contain so much larger a total of plant food that the plants growing from them have a decided advantage at the start and retain this advantage during all the period of

commodity to the station for shipment, or to the warehouses of local buyers.

"It is estimated by those dealing in hay that about ten thousand tons of timothy has been put up by the Pincher Creek farmers this season. This hay sells at an average price of \$15.00 a ton, which means that about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be distributed among our farmers this year for their timothy crop.

"Add to this the fact that the same farmers are threshing from 30 to 60 bushels per acre of good wheat this season, and selling good fat steers as high as \$60.00 apiece, and you get some tangible idea of what the Pincher Creek district will do for the mixed farmer."

Is Fertility Necessary?

At the present time, when there is so much discussion as to whether fertility is needed to grow crops or not, the following extract from an address by Prof. J. H. Sheppard before the North Dakota Academy of Science is interesting. He said:—

England is credited with producing fifty million bushels of wheat per year. She imports two hundred million bushels of wheat and takes pains to import that as wheat instead of flour for the sake of getting the fertility which is contained in the bran and shorts portions of the kernel almost exclusively. She imports one hundred million bushels of corn and nearly a billion pounds of oil cake per year. In addition to this mammoth annual source of fertility, she imports large quantities of phosphorus. These importations of grain result in the production of a vast quantity of stable manure in Britain which is lavish-

battle fields or Leipzig, Waterloo and of the Crimea and to have carried away from the catacombs of Sicily the skeletons of many generations. Aikman sums up his uncanny statement in these words: "Annually she recovers from the shores of other countries to her own the manual equivalent of three million and a half men. England also supplied her soil with one hundred thousand tons of slag phosphorous per year before the close of the last century and at the present time is credited with using three hundred thousand tons per annum.

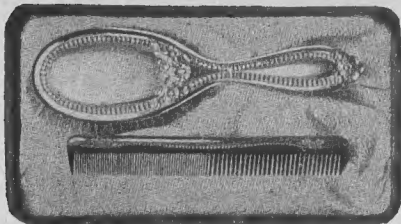
By this process of gathering the world's fertility and heaping it up on the "tight little island" regularly and systematically for centuries and of shipping nothing out of the country that has fertilizing value, she bears the strongest evidence of what fertility coupled with her heavy rainfall and her humid air, which allows the minimum escape of moisture in the production of a ton of dry material in a crop, will do for the crop yields of a country.

Germany shows much the same condition, though a somewhat lighter yield than England and while she has ranged less widely in gathering fertility, she ships out of her country little besides sugar, which commodity contains none of the elements of crop fertility.

Denmark sells butter as almost her exclusive export product, a material which at the commercial rates of fertilizers as they are sold on the market carries off 48c worth per ton while wheat bran on the same basis shows a value for its fertilizing ingredients of about \$9.00 per ton.

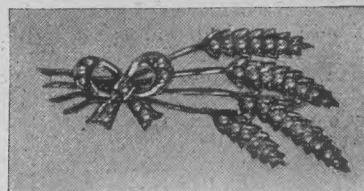
The Rosthern Board of Trade is banqueting Mr. Seager Wheeler, winner of the \$1,000 wheat prize on the evening of Nov. 21.

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Manitoba Agricultural College Boys at St. Paul Stock Show.

Five students from the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, again competed for honors in the International Students' Judging Contest in connection with the Northwestern Fat Stock Show at South St. Paul, Minn., on Nov. 14. The boys who composed the team this year were G. H. Jones, fourth year student, Carman, Man.; J. G. Raynor, fourth year, Cromer, Man.; P. F. Bredt, third year, Balgonie, Sask.; W. H. Hicks, third year, Lauder, Man.; and A. K. Olive, third year, Ellisboro, Sask. The M.A.C. boys won second place as a team, the team from Minnesota Agricultural College taking first place honors, winning a total of 1723 points out of a possible 2,000. The combined score of the Manitoba team was close up to Minnesota, being 1712. W. H. Hicks won second prize in individual placing, J. G. Raynor, third, and P. F. Bredt, eighth. Last year the Manitoba team won first honors at the St. Paul show. The boys this year were somewhat at a disadvantage, being younger than the men on last year's team and also having a further disadvantage, as compared with the States boys, of having had only two weeks practice before the show. The college terms open much earlier in the U.S. agricultural colleges than in Canada, which gives the members of their judging teams a great advantage. Since the Manitoba College term opened the boys have been working hard, and while they did not succeed in landing at the top in St. Paul they came so near doing it that the other fellows had a great sense of uncomfortableness until the judges' decisions were announced. The team from North Dakota Agricultural College took third honors.

Since the beginning of the present school year, late in October, Prof. Peters has been giving his classes continual work-outs in judging various classes of live stock. The entire third, fourth and fifth year classes spent Saturday, November 4, at the Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, working on Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses. Previous to their departure for St. Paul, the men who had been selected for the team made a trip to Brandon, where they were given the use of Trotter & Trotter's Clydesdales, Colquhoun & Beattie's Percherons, Hogate's Percherons, and J. D. McGregor's Angus cattle and Suffolk Down sheep. During all this practice work the boys had as many as 35 classes to work over. They went to St. Paul prepared to meet strong competition. A difference of eleven points out of a possible 2,000 indicates the relative strength of the Minnesota and Manitoba aggregations.

Following the St. Paul show, Prof. Peters and the team will go to the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, where another contest, the largest in the world, will be held on Dec. 2. In the meantime, a number of the prominent States herds, flocks and studs will be visited for the purpose of doing practice work in judging. Last

year the Manitoba boys did exceptionally well, both at St. Paul and Chicago. They are determined to do as well this year, and they certainly have begun right.

From One of Our Newer Settlements.

From different parts of the country there have come complaints this year as to the shortage of cars for carrying out grain. As a general thing the most severe of these complaints have come

from the newer settlements. The local paper at Morse, Sask., in its issue of Nov. 2, tells the following story:

"Drawn up in lines around the elevators, like the army wagons around the commissary departments, are scores of loaded grain wagons waiting a chance to get unloaded. Most of these wagon loads are from three days to a week in getting unloaded. All this means that the farmer who comes in from the south from 50 to 80 miles and has to wait that length of time before disposing of his grain is very little ahead after all his expenses are paid. Sometimes there is enough to buy a fair sized load of coal, but it is more often otherwise. The farther out a man lives the smaller seems to be the load of supplies he takes home.

"It would be hard to handle the situation to give the necessary relief. In the first place, there is not sufficient elevator capacity to handle the grain; then comes the question of cars. The C. P. R. at the start did not seem to realize the exact conditions, but have since made things a little easier by the construction of an extra track which will be used for incoming freight. But now we need more cars. We'll admit that there is bound to be a certain amount of difficulty at this time of year, but there should not be the difficulty that exists. There will be marketed at this point at least one and a half millions of bushels of grain, and this point should receive consideration commensurate with the amount of grain to be marketed. We don't ask for more consideration than is given to any other place, but if we could get our just proportion there would be very little of the present situation existent."

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE





**HAROLD HICKS
G. H. JONES**

J. G. GRAYNER

**A. K. OLIVE.
P. F. BREDT.**




LIVE STOCK JUDGING TEAM 1911.

Manitoba Seed Fairs.

Following is a list of the seed fairs, with dates, being held in Manitoba in the month of December:—

Roland	Dec. 1 and 2
Swan Lake	Dec. 5
Miami	Dec. 12
Carman	Dec. 6
Morden	Dec. 7
Manitou	Dec. 8
Gladstone	Dec. 9
Headingley	Dec. 6
Birtle	Dec. 12
Russell	Dec. 21
Binscarth	Dec. 22

The Camrose Canadian, published at Camrose, Alberta, quotes a yield of 107½ bushels of oats to the acre threshed on the farm of Erik T. Johnson, of Doreenlee, Alberta.

Another big farming company to be known as the Sheldon Farm Co., Ltd., has been organized to operate a big farm in Saskatchewan. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000. Twelve sections of land have recently been purchased.

The Brandon Exhibition Association is planning to try to secure a grant for a Dominion Exhibition for the year 1912. They have under contemplation the purchase of a considerable area of land alongside their present exhibition grounds.

Owing to the unfavorable weather conditions of this fall, a large number of potatoes have been frozen in the ground all over the country.



Manitoba Agricultural College Students having a "work out" in Live Stock Judging on the Van Horne Farm at East Selkirk, Man.

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Skates

Mic-Mac, Featherweight, pair	\$3.25
The Climax, (Double end, pair	1.75
Hyde Park, pair	2.50
McCulloch, Tube rink	5.00
Lunn's, Laminated	5.00
Lunn's, Damascus	6.00
Dunne, Tube Skate	4.50

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No. 400.	Special hand-made French calf hockey boot, solid sole leather, box toe.	\$5.00
McCulloch pattern.	Per pair	
No. 1032.	Black mule, lightning hitch ankle support and strong box toe	\$3.50

No charge for attaching Skates to Boots

Boxing Gloves Sets from \$2.50 to \$8.50. Punching Bags Complete from \$1.50 to \$7.50. Basket Ball, Gymnasium Supplies
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Result of Year's Work at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Reports on Grain and Roots Grown this Season. By Angus Mackay, Superintendent.

Wheat seeding commenced on the Indian Head Experimental Farm on the 17th of April; pease on the 26th April; barley on the 28th April; and oats on May 3rd.

The weather was fine during seeding, and the land, being in good condition, the grain came up evenly.

No injury was done by winds or frost, and grain made rapid growth, and was very promising up to the 28th of August, when frost visited the farm and injured all wheat that was not in the stook.

The months of July and August were cool, with too much rain, causing wheat to ripen slowly. The harvest and threshing have been heavy and prolonged from large amount of straw and wet weather.

Wheat in Field Lots.

Four varieties of wheat were grown in field lots, Red Fife, Marquis, Preston and Huron, all giving good yields.

On fallowed land frost overtook all varieties before being fully matured. Marquis wheat on pea and stubble land escaped frost entirely, while on fallow it was frozen, except on high parts of the field.

Red Fife on new land, broken and backset, gave a large yield, with all but that on high ground frozen.

Preston and Huron were also frozen, except on high parts of the field.

Oats in Field Lots.

Three varieties of oats were sown in field lots, on land summer-fallowed in 1910. Two bushels of seed of Improved Ligowo and Banner were sown per acre, and four bushels of Regenerated Abundance

Improved Ligowo was sown on the 3rd, Abundance on the 5th and 6th, and Banner on the 9th of May.

All varieties were heavy in straw, badly lodged, and late in ripening.

Variety	Character	Days	Yield per acre of Soil Mt'ring bus. lbs
Banner	Fallow	119	93—
Reg. Abundance	Fallow	116	97—
Improved Ligowo	Fallow	119	80—
Banner	Stubble	112	58—25

Barley in Field Lots.

Four varieties of barley were grown in field lots, two of six-rowed, Mensury and Manchurian, and two of two-rowed, Hannchen and Canadian Thorp. The land was summer-fallowed except the field of Manchurian on new land which was broken and backset the previous year.

Two bushels of seed was sown per acre. Canadian Thorp was sown on April 28th, Manchurian on fallow on April 29th, Mensury and Hannchen on

VARIETY	Character of Soil	Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre Bus. Lbs.	Remarks.
Red Fife	Backsetting	137, not ripe	48—10	Injured by frost
"	Fallow	133	43—28	"
"	Root land	128	41—37	Slightly injured
"	Stubble	128	33	"
Marquis	Fallow	130	40	Injured by frost
"	Pea land	121, ripe	44—43	Not injured
"	Stubble	118	41—45	"
Preston	Fallow	129	43—30	Slightly injured
Huron	"	133	51—	"



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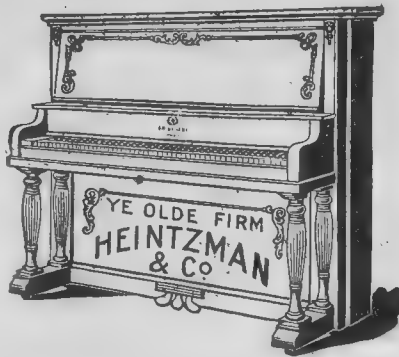
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May 1st, and Manchurian on back-setting on May 3rd.

All varieties gave the largest yields grown in field lots since the farm started.

Variety	Character of Soil	Days Maturing	Yield per acre bus. lbs.
Mensury	Fallow	108	67—
Manchurian	Fallow	107	71—
Hannachen	Fallow	118	79—4
Manchurian	Backsetting	113	79—34
Canadian			
Thorp	Fallow	113	72—

Pease in Field Lots.

Two varieties of pease were grown in field lots, Golden Vine and Arthur.

The land was fallowed in 1910 and two and one half bushels of Golden Vine, and three bushels of Arthur were sown per acre on April 27th.

Golden Vine was very rank in growth and was not fully matured when frost came on the 28th of August. Arthur was fully ripe and sustained no injury.

Variety	Character of Soil	Days Maturing	Yield per acre bus. lbs.
Golden Vine	Fallow	134	62—10
Arthur	Fallow	128	52—48

Indian Corn.

Nine varieties of Indian Corn were tested in 1911. Seed was sown on the 22nd of May in rows 35 inches apart, an ordinary hoe grain-drill being used. Frost overtook the crop before the ears were well formed and it was cut and put in the silo from the 12th to the 17th of September.

The land was summer-fallowed in 1910 and 12 tons of well rotted manure applied in November and plowed in.

Varieties Tested	Yield per Acre Tons lbs.
Angel of Midnight	26—580
Champion White Pearl	17—1200
Compton's Early	25—1260
Eureka	20—1250
Longfellow	24—400
North Western Dent	18—300
Patterson	17—1310
Selected Leaming	18—1840
Superior Fodder	19—60

Turnips.

Ten varieties of turnips were sown on the 22nd of May in drills on the flat. The plants were thinned out to twelve inches apart, and were pulled on the 7th of October. Frequent cultivation was given during the season and the crop was a very satisfactory one, both in yield and quality.

The land was summer-fallowed in 1910 and twelve tons of well rotted manure applied in November, and plowed in.

Varieties Tested	Yield per Acre Tons lbs.
Bangholm Selected	26—1196
Carter's Elephant	27—1868
Good Luck	33—1716
Halewood's Bronze Top	32—152
Hall's Westbury	39—1068
Hartley's Bronze	33—1716
Jumbo	39—672
Magnum Bonum	35—1676
Mammoth Clyde	35—1544
Perfection Swede	35—1412

Mangels.

Eight varieties of mangels were tested in 1911. The seed was sown in drills thirty inches apart on the flat on May 22nd.

A good deal of the seed was apparently poor, as a good many blanks in the field resulted. The mangels were thinned and cultivated the same as turnips, and the crop pulled on Oct. 7th.

The land was summer-fallowed in 1910, and twelve tons of well rotted manure applied in November and plowed in.

Varieties Tested	Yield per Acre Tons lbs.
Gate Post	26—1988
Giant Yellow Intermediate	29—202
Giant Yellow Globe	30—1908
Half Sugar White	34—144
Perfection Mammoth Long Red	30—1906
Prize Mammoth Long Red	30—588
Selected Yellow Globe	34—1696
Yellow Intermediate	31—1360

Sugar Beets.

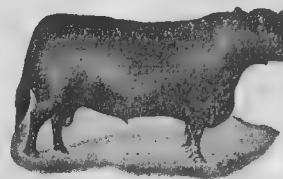
Three varieties of sugar beets were tested in 1911. The seed was sown on

Great Dispersion Sale

GALLOWAY CATTLE, OXFORD DOWN SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE HOGS, ANGORA GOATS,
SPANISH JACK

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1911



The undersigned, having decided to retire from the farm, will hold a closing out sale on the above date. Everything will be sold, regardless of the weather. Sale begins at 10 o'clock sharp. Lunch will be served at the farm, one mile from town.

Mr. Bray is too well-known as a stockman to need any introduction to western farmers and breeders. For years he has been breed-

ing purebred stock and exhibiting at the Western Fairs. In this sale are included

31 GALLOWAYS, 100 OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
3 BERKSHIRE SOWS WITH LITTERS

a dozen Angora Goats, one Spanish Jack, work horses, threshing machine and engine, farm machinery and implements, etc., etc.

The engine is an I.H.C. 45 H.P. twin; the separator a 27 inch Aultman Taylor, and the engine gang an 8 furrow P. & O. Everything on the farm is to be sold. The farm, of 860 acres, will also be offered for sale. Write for complete catalog of sale to

James Bray, Prop.
CLARK & CUTHBERT
Auctioneers
Portage la Prairie

the 22nd of May, in drills thirty inches apart on the flat and plants thinned to five inches apart. The crop was pulled on the 7th of October.

The land was summer-fallowed in 1910 and twelve tons per acre of well rotted manure applied in November and plowed in.

Varieties Tested	Yield per Acre Tons lbs.
French Very Rich	21—1956
Klein Wanzleben	14— 248
Vilmorin's Improved	11—1232

Carrots.

Five varieties of carrots were tested in 1911. Seed was sown on the 22nd of May in drills thirty inches apart on the flat.

Plants were thinned out six inches apart, and the crop pulled on the 7th of October.

The land was summer-fallowed in 1910 and twelve tons per acre of well rotted manure applied in November and plowed in.

Varieties Tested	Yield per Acre Tons lbs.
Half Long Chantenay	16—1528
Improved Short White	21— 636
Mammoth White Intermediate	20— 524
Ontario Champion	22— 616
White Belgian	17—1112

Potatoes.

Seventeen varieties of potatoes were planted on the 18th of May in drills thirty inches apart, and twelve to fourteen inches apart in the drills. After the crop was up the ground was harrowed and frequent cultivation given during the season.

The potatoes were taken up on the 29th and 30th of September, and were without exception the best ever grown on the Experimental Farm.

American Wonder, which usually is near the top of the list in yield, was this year the second lowest, caused by being rather close to the trees.

Varieties Tested	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.
American Wonder	367—24
Ashleaf Kidney	694—40
Carman, No. 1	640—12
Dreer's Standard	717—12
Dalmeny Beauty	655—36
Empire State	697—24
Everett	732—12
Factor	521—24
Hard to Beat	314—36
Irish Cobbler	809—45
Late Puritan	772—12
Morgan's Seedling	719—24
Money Maker	567—36
Reeve's Rose	574—12
Rochester Rose	761—12
Vermont Gold Coin	810—
Vick's Extra Early	690—48

Plot Tests of Wheat.

Seventeen varieties of wheat were tested this year on the Experimental Farm. The land was broken and back-set the previous season, having grown western rye grass for three years.

Seed was sown on the 19th of April at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre on plots of one-twentieth of an acre in area. Rust injured all the plots. Early Red Fife, Kubanka, Red Fife, and White Fife were greatly affected.

On account of all varieties being more or less hurt with rust, the date of maturing cannot be given accurately.

Variety	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.	Days Maturing
Bishop	48—	132
Huron	45—20	134
Marquis	50—20	131
Red Fife	26—20	138
Stanley	45—20	134
Preston	45—40	132
White Fife	34—40	140
Early Red Fife	25—40	132
Kubanka (durum wheat)	34—	139

New varieties of wheat tested in 1911. All were more or less rusted.

Variety	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.	Days Maturing
83E	39—20	120
107A	37—	125
128B	41—20	125
135B	38—40	113
195F	43—	124
354C	41—	124
378A	36—40	124
397D	37—20	122

Plot Tests of Oats.

Fifteen varieties of oats were tested

this year on land prepared the same as for the wheat plots.

Seeding was done on May 5th, and the plots ripened from August 21st to September 4th.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.
Abundance	118	129—14
Banner	120	132—12
Danish Island	120	142—32
Golden Beauty	119	117—22
Improved American	120	132—2
Improved Ligowo	118	127—22
Irish Victor	120	147—2
Pioneer (black)	122	117—2
Siberian	112	127—2
Swedish Select	108	119—14
One Thousand Dollar	117	117—22
Twentieth Century	119	102—16
Cold Rain	118	138—8
Victory	123	135—10
Abundance, Gar-ton's Regenerated	118	125—30

Plot Tests of Pease.

Twelve varieties of pease were sown on fallowed land on the 26th of April. Frost overtook all varieties before they were fully matured and reduced the yield.

Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.
Arthur	129	39—
Black Eye Marrow-fat	139	29—40
Chancellor	141	37—20
Daniel O'Rourke	143	33—
English Grey	148	38—20
Golden Vine	142	34—20
Gregory	150	43—20
MacKay	137	39—
Paragon	143	37—
Picton	143	39—
Prince	146	38—20
Prussian Blue	148	37—20

Plot Tests of Barley.

Eleven varieties of six-rowed, and eight varieties of two-rowed barley were tested this year on land prepared the same as for wheat and oats.

The six-rowed varieties were sown on the 26th April, and the two-rowed varieties the day following. The dates of ripening varied from the 9th to the 13th of August in the six-rowed varieties, and from the 16th to the 24th of August in the two-rowed varieties.

All varieties gave very large yields of plump grain, but rains colored most of the different varieties before they could be threshed.

Six-rowed Variety	Days Maturing	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.
Claude	109	81—32
Mansfield	105	91—32
Mensury	107	80—40
Nugent	106	90—40
Odessa	107	85—20
Olderbruch	105	77—44
Stella	107	85—40
Trooper	107	78—16
Yale	109	79—28
Manchurian	109	91—12
O.A.C., No. 21	107	87—24

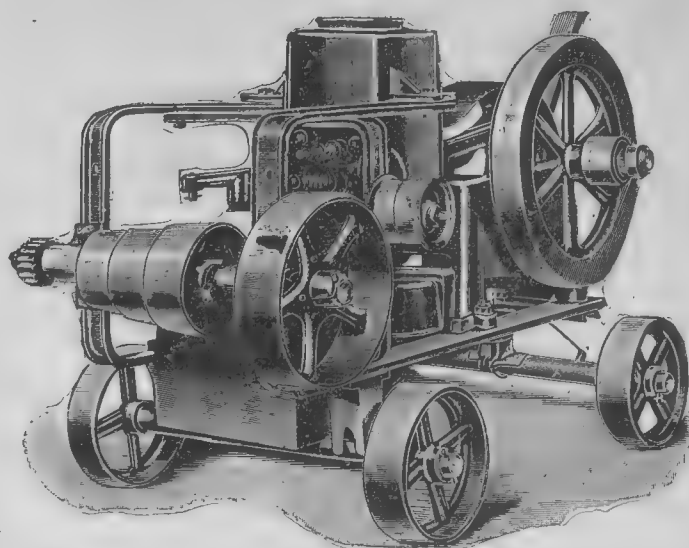
Two-rowed	Days Maturing	Yield per Acre Bus. lbs.
Canadian Thorp	112	75—
Clifford	107	69—28
Danish Chevalier	111	82—44
Invincible	113	74—8
Jarvis	108	61—32
Standwell	115	73—36
Swedish Chevalier	115	70—
Hanchen	111	85—40

Flax as a Dry-Land Crop.

Some Ideas Advanced by Prof. Bolley at the Recent Dry-Farming Congress.

Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who has given so much attention to the flax crop, spoke of it at the recent conference as a crop for lands with limited rainfall. He said that the variety which is raised for the production of seed for linseed oil purposes is especially adapted to the dry-land West, that there are few crops which can withstand the amount of drouth that the flax can, and that it can be produced in paying quantities farther west and higher on the foothills of the great plains than any other of the small grains. He said that flax does not use as much moisture and does not make as heavy a draft on soil fertility as does either wheat, oats or barley, and that the general idea to the

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GILSON SIXTY SPEED ENGINE

Complete with line shaft, pump jack, solid steel truck and interchangeable pulleys CAPABLE OF SIXTY CHANGES OF SPEED. Pulleys can be changed, pump jack taken off or put on in two minutes.

The Sixty Speed Engine is the sensation of the Gas Engine World. In the entire history of gasoline engines, nothing like it has ever been produced at any price. Its wide range of usefulness enables a farmer to run all the machinery on his farm with it. It is the simplest engine made, HAVING FIFTY LESS PARTS than ordinary engines; nothing complicated, it is ABSOLUTELY TROUBLE PROOF. No extra shafting, no coupling, no hanger and no pulleys to buy, with a SIXTY SPEED. There is little water needed and it is frost proof, has forged crank and shaft finished by identical process used in highest price automobile engines. Extra long piston, mushroom type of valves, each individually ground absolutely tight, perfect lubrication, sight feed oiler for piston and cylinder.

The above cut represents a One and Three-quarter H.P. SIXTY SPEED made in 1½ and 3 H.P., costing no more than other high grade engines of same size; no farmer can afford to be without a Sixty Speed. Do not forget that our Style "G" engines, made in sizes from 4½ to 27 H.P. are the biggest, strongest, simplest engines made in the world. We also handle air-cooled engines, sizes 1, 1½, 2½ and 6 H.P., and a full line of grain grinders, pump jacks and wood saws.

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" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Globe, Toronto.
" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Mail and Empire.
" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Witness, Montreal.
" 3.00—The Nor'-West Farmer and Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.
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contrary is based on error due to the fact that the crop is frequently attacked by root diseases which make it impossible to grow flax on any ground that is once infected. Flax will generally compete with wheat in the matter of net returns.

How a Montana County Interested its Boys and Girls in Corn.

May be Suggestive of Agricultural Contests in our Own Schools.

The county commissioners appropriated \$250 towards a boys' and girls' corn contest for Yellowstone County, Montana. It was put into the hands of I. D. O'Donnell, as superintendent, who added \$100 to it. The contest was by school districts, \$10 given to each school district, to be divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prizes, and \$100 was set aside for sweepstake prizes. Notice of this corn contest was put into all the newspapers in the county, and entry blanks sent to the different schools; enough seed was furnished each applicant for one-tenth of an acre, together with circulars instructing how to plant, cultivate, harvest, etc. Out of the 25 districts, there were 225 entries, and every school district represented.

The seed furnished was well graded seed, and consisted mostly of three varieties adapted to the northwest: Minnesota 13, Yellow Dent, Silver King, White Dent, and the Northwest Dent, a red corn, but contestants were allowed to use their own seed if they wished.

The final contest was held on October 19th. 128 appeared with their 10 ears of corn, about equally divided among the different varieties and representing practically all of the school districts. The corn came in in splendid condition; it was all well matured, well filled out and of a high grade, and some remarkable yields, a number of the yields showing 100 bushels to the acre, and the largest yields being in Minnesota 13. Minnesota 13 won first, second and fourth in the sweepstakes, while third went to Silver King.

The corn was judged by Professors M. L. Wilson and F. S. Cooley, and on the day of the contest Professor Wilson delivered a lecture on the general principles of growing corn, which was well attended by farmers.

The exhibit proved to be of so much interest that it was kept on display for three days. The best ten exhibits were sent to the American Land and Irrigation Exposition at Madison Square Garden, New York, and exhibited in the Montana display. Inquiries are already coming in for next year.

Deep Plowing as a Means of Conserving Moisture.

We fancy that after having passed through so moist an autumn, many of our readers will smile at any suggestion that we should still study methods of guarding against drought. Yet we believe that this is the very thing we should do. And one of the most effective methods by which this can be accomplished is by increasing the depth of plowing. At the recent dry-farming conference, E. R. Parsons, of Parker, Colorado, in a discussion of methods of

accumulating moisture in the sub-soil said:

"The first and most important problem we have to face in western America is to increase the average depth of plowing. Considerable interest in this matter has been aroused by the corn contest of the south, all the winners being deep plowers, as much as 200 bushels per acre having been raised by plowing 20 inches and fertilizing in the row. In my own neighborhood there is a marked improvement in this regard. In spite of the fact that we have experienced a cumulative drouth of two years, every farmer who plowed eight inches deep has feed for his stock, and some have raised the crops on 10 and 11-inch plowing."

Alfalfa Demonstrations in Quebec.

Last spring the Manitoba Agricultural College established a number of demonstration plots in alfalfa in various parts of Manitoba. This was done in order to demonstrate to the farmers of these various localities the possibility of success in growing this crop in this province.

We now learn that pretty much the same plan has been followed in the province of Quebec this year. The demonstrations there are being carried out in the counties of Huntingdon, Brome and L'Assomption. The plots are being established there by the Committee of Lands of the Dominion Commission of Conservation.

During the past five years good results have been attained in alfalfa growing at Macdonald College. On an average three crops a year have been removed and a substantial growth allowed to freeze down each fall to protect the roots from severe freezing and sudden change of temperature. But while alfalfa growing was such a success on the college farm, alfalfa was very little known to the ordinary farmer of Quebec; hence the reason for establishing these demonstration stations.

This is a good line of work, and we hope it will be as successful in Quebec as we are confident it will be in Manitoba.

The Canadian Pacific Railway made a record on Nov. 5 in the handling of east-bound business leaving Winnipeg. During 24 hours they sent east a total of 1003 carloads of freight, mostly grain. The previous record for eastbound business for the Canadian Pacific was 750 carloads in 24 hours.

Representatives of the Winnipeg City Council are conducting an investigation into the question of prices of cement, particularly with a view to ascertain just what effect the Canadian cement merger has had on prices and quality, and also to assure themselves as to the difference in price in Winnipeg and neighboring American cities.

During the opening period of severe cold and of coal shortage which has just been experienced, the various towns and cities of Western Canada have had a variety of experiences. In one or two of the towns where some of the mines are situated, there was a real coal famine for a few days. Other places, such as Calgary, had taken the "bull by the horns" and ordered in a large amount of coal from outside sources. The city of Calgary placed orders outside for some thousands of tons of coal.

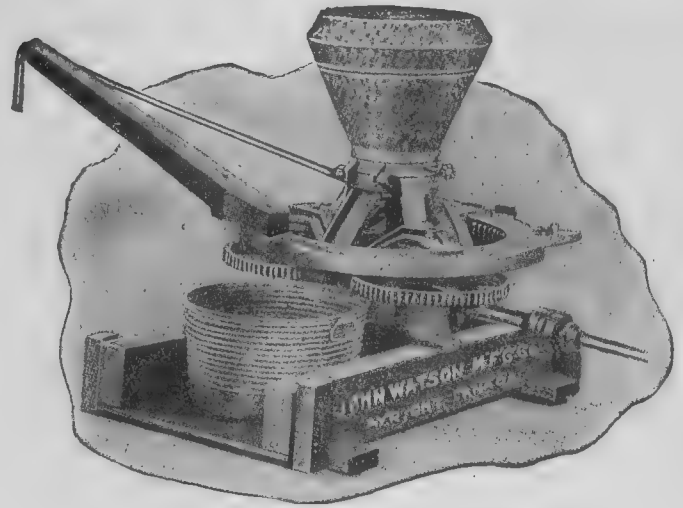


Sheep on the farm of Crossley and Johnston, Oxbow, Sask., (see article on page 1352.)

Feed Mills and Feed Cutters

MONEY IS SAVED BY
GRINDING AND CUTTING ALL FEED

GET A **WATSON** MACHINE



No. 15 IDEAL FEED MILL

With horse power attachment is suitable for grinding all kinds of grains. It is the simplest, strongest and most rapid grinder made for the special needs of the farmer, grinder or dairyman. The burr makes twenty-five revolutions to one round of the horses and not only gives the greatest capacity but turns out the grinding in perfect condition for feeding. Two sets of burrs and four styles are made. The power attachment of THE IDEAL will operate any form of small farm machinery such as feed cutters, wood saws, etc.

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Llewellyn Setter Pups.

E. CROSSLEY. Oxbow, Sask.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Hogs and spring pigs are now ready for service. Angus offerings include rising 2-year old pure bred bulls, also three high grade calves.

J. H. HILDRETH - - DAVIDSON, SASK.

Wheat Varieties Considered Suitable for Alberta.

In the bulletin just issued regarding the results in the standing field grain competitions in Alberta, an official estimate is placed upon the suitability of various varieties of wheat to planting in different parts of the province. This classification and the comments on it are very interesting. The bulletin says:

"With wheat ten points are allowed for suitability of variety, as there are a large number of different kinds of wheat grown and some are much more suitable than others for different districts. For many years Red Fife has been the standard spring wheat, and it has never been excelled for quality. Its weakness is that it is a little late for some localities so that some earlier varieties are given a larger number of points for the more northern districts. Among the early varieties of spring wheat recently introduced, Marquis is one of the most promising. This year it was allowed full points under suitability of variety for all Alberta. It is said to be almost if not quite equal to Red Fife in quality and has proven to be considerably earlier. Varieties of poor milling quality, such as Durum wheats and Little Club and both the winter and spring soft wheats, are given lower scores than the better quality sorts. The following are the scores allowed the different varieties north and south of Calgary this season:

South of Calgary.

Red Fife	10
Marquis	10
White Fife	9
Chelsea	8
Preston	8
Huron	8
Percy	8
Stanley	8
Other hard spring varieties	7
Durum varieties	4
Bluestem	4
Sonora	4
Other soft spring varieties	4
Turkey Red	10
Kharkoff	10
Jones Winter Fife	8
Soft winter wheats	5
Odessa	5

North of Calgary.

Red Fife	9
Marquis	10
White Fife	8
Chelsea	10
Preston	10
Huron	10
Percy	10
Stanley	10
Other hard spring varieties	7
Little Club	3
Turkey Red	10
Kharkoff	10
Dawson Golden Chaff	7
Other soft winter wheats	6

"With oats the standard varieties are grown almost exclusively and these have not shown sufficient difference to make it advisable to make any allowance in the scoring. Banner and Abundance are the most popular varieties."

Commenting upon mixtures of varieties the bulletin says:—

"The most common deficiency in grain entered for competition is the presence of different varieties and foreign grain. Where pure seed has been used and the crop is free from other varieties and other kinds of grain, it almost invariably wins first prize, unless it is very deficient in some other important particular. This has emphasized the importance of securing seed true to variety and now there is a strong demand for it. The demand has revealed that there is little available."

"The standard varieties of wheat used in the prairie provinces are badly mixed as grown on the average farm. Red Fife usually contains a liberal sprinkling of varieties of bearded wheat and often a considerable mixture of White Russian, Bluestem, White Fife, Little Club, or other varieties. The more recently introduced spring varieties, as a rule, are not so badly mixed, although they are often far from pure. Among the winter wheats, Turkey Red, commonly known as Alberta Red, is by far the most commonly grown. In most of

the winter wheat districts this variety is seriously mixed with Odessa, a bald variety of inferior milling quality.

"Most of these varieties vary considerably in the time required for ripening and in color, milling quality and shape of kernel. Any appreciable mixture, therefore, almost invariably results in a sample lacking in uniformity, and, therefore, of lower grade than it otherwise would be. The reputation and high price of Canadian wheat in foreign markets is based on its milling quality and its high value for mixing with wheats of lower grade. If the reputation for our commercial wheat is to be maintained, it is of the utmost importance that only varieties of good milling quality be grown and that those varieties be kept as pure as possible."

"The presence of barley, oats and sometimes rye in wheat fields is very objectionable and common. Mixtures of different kinds of grain are usually accounted for by the use of impure seed or lack of proper precautions to prevent mixing at time of seeding, or sowing land that produced a crop of different kind of grain the previous year."

Alfalfa, a Good Dry Year Plant in Ontario.

An Ontario writer has this to say about the way in which alfalfa has stood this year's drouth in that province:—

"The Ontario farmers who had pinned their faith in alfalfa during the season just closed did not do so in vain. Reports from alfalfa growers indicate that this crop has made good in this year of drouth. While other grasses and clovers fell behind because of a scarcity of rain, alfalfa about held its own. Of course, lack of rain lessened the yield, but to a very small extent as compared with other fodder crops. The number of alfalfa growers is being added to every year. The farmer who once learns how to grow alfalfa, and has had a crop or two, never gives it up. It is one of the cheapest fodder crops that can be grown, and if a farmer has corn and alfalfa to fall back upon, his stock will be well fed, taking one year with another. Some growers complain of alfalfa killing out more than usual last winter, but it has not lessened their faith in the crop as one every farmer should grow."

Power and Plowing.

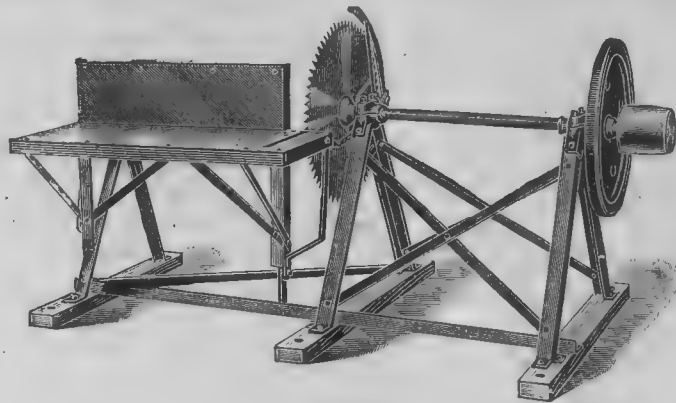
By L. W. Ellis, Traction Expert, La Porte, Indiana, at recent Dry-Farming Congress.

Six hundred million tons of soil to the half section lie in the surface foot of earth, which is the workshop of the intelligent farmer. At last, once in two years this enormous weight must be turned bottomside up. My mission is to raise the question of how this shall be done in sub-humid agriculture and even more prominent in the answer than the figure of the plow is the thought of power. Power shapes our modern world and nowhere is the solution of the power problem more important than upon the farms of our vast dry-farming area.

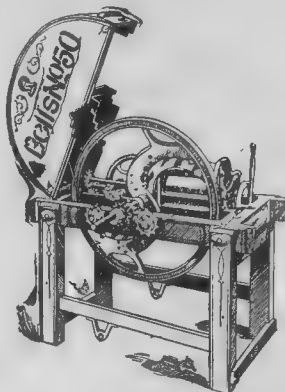
Power on our farms is tending more and more to become mechanical in its nature. The stationary engine aids or replaces the dry-farmer's own muscle. The tractor comes to assist the animal as well as man. With the traction engine to take care of the heavy, rush work and look after itself the rest of the time, and with the number of horses determined by the odd jobs that need attention the year around, the power problem is permanently solved and the type of farming may be chosen properly with reference to soil, markets and climatic conditions.

It takes four or five years to make a good work horse. A modern factory can turn out a 30-horse power tractor in from three to five hours. It takes many generations to change the type of an animal, but only a few weeks to adapt a machine to a new condition. Each new thing comes as an addition to our resources rather than as a com-

Bell's Saws and Feed Cutters



Made of heavy steel, with a solid steel swing table. We have several styles for sawing poles or cord wood. We make saws for jobbers, who in turn sell to the dealers. Why not buy direct from the manufacturer or his dealer in your territory. **Get our Prices.**



Bell's Feed Cutters

Are not equalled by any other make in America, and as proof of this we have them working in such institutions as the Agricultural College, Winnipeg; C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.; Guelph Agricultural Farm, Ontario; McDonald Institute, Montreal; Eaton's tables, Winnipeg; and many others we could specify.

We have them in 21 sizes and styles, with or without blowers, from \$5.00 up to \$15.00 and can suit you.

We have been manufacturing these goods for 60 years and guarantee everything we make.

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A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings bathroom or bedroom to just the degree of warmth you want in five or ten minutes. All you have to do is to touch a match.

The Perfection Heater burns nine hours on one filling and is always ready for use. You can move it anywhere it is needed. There is no waste of fuel and heat warming unoccupied rooms. Just the heat you want, when and where you want it.

The Perfection is fitted with an automatic-locking flame spreader that prevents the wick being turned high enough to smoke and is easy to remove and drop back when cleaning.

Drums finished either in turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel; light and ornamental, yet strong and durable—suitable for any room in any house.

Dealers everywhere; or write to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

plete revolution. Man, animal and steam power will perhaps show no remarkable increase, but the dominant form of power on our dry-farms of the future will be gas power. Gas tractors have improved astoundingly in five years, even in three years. A three-year-old impression of the gas tractor's efficiency is obsolete. The majority of the various makes are so perfected to-day that responsibility for success is passing swiftly from the maker to the operator. It took the first successful builder of a gas tractor five years to convince 300 farmers of its value; but 7,000 farmers are convinced this year that some make of gas tractor is practicable. The right type of traction farmer is now being developed, both in the field and in the many agricultural colleges, and to this fact traction farming owes much of its growing success.

The speaker illustrated his talk with lantern slides, showing the progress of farm power methods, from the time when the savage stirred the soil with a twisted stick until to-day, when three powerful gas tractors are hitched to one giant plow of 50 bottoms, capable of turning over the earth on more than 100 acres in a 10-hour day.

Indians Own and Operate Grain Elevator.

The Peigan Indians who live on their reservation a few miles from Pincher Creek, are showing their enterprise along agricultural lines. These Indians own and operate a modern grain elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity. It is equipped with all modern machinery—top drive, cleaner, cleaner scale, shipping scale and dump scale. The machinery is run by a 10 H.P. gasoline engine. A crusher is also being installed in connection with the elevator. Up to October 26, 20,000 bushels of grain had been received at the elevator, all grown and harvested by the Indians there. One Indian alone has 1600 bushels of wheat and 1500 bushels of oats this year.

Of Interest to Alberta Grain Growers.

The official report summarizing the results of the competitions in standing fields of seed grain held in the province of Alberta during the year 1911 has just been issued.

The report is divided into two parts. The first part is a general summary of the conditions prevailing in connection with the crops grown in this competition throughout the province of Alberta and the second part is a tabulated statement of the various competitions, together with the scores made and the remarks passed as to the condition of the crops. Especially to farmers in Alberta will this report be of considerable interest.

This is now the sixth year during which there have been competitions in standing fields of seed grain in Western Canada, and during that period the area under crop has increased in Manitoba by 34 per cent., in Saskatchewan by 158 per cent., and in Alberta by 148 per cent., the total increase for the three provinces being 94 per cent.

The object of the competition is briefly stated in this bulletin as follows:—

The object of the competition in standing fields of seed grain, as well as of the seed fairs which have been conducted along somewhat similar lines, has been to stimulate greater interest in the production and use of good seed and thereby increase the yield and improve the quality of the grain crop and prevent, as far as possible, the introduction of weeds on the new land being brought into cultivation; to encourage a number of the best farmers in every district to make a specialty of producing grain true to variety and free from other kinds of grain and weed seeds, and thus create a source of supply for good seed; and to facilitate the exchange of good seed by publishing the names of the competitors in the field competitions and the seed fairs, to-

gether with the scores awarded their exhibits.

"The competitions have had a beneficial effect in bringing farmers to a fuller realization of the importance of using good seed and in demonstrating certain essential principles that must be observed in its production. When competitions are first introduced into a district usually a large proportion of the fields entered are seriously deficient in essential points, such as purity of variety and freedom from other kinds of grain and weeds. Most farmers appear to consider a heavy stand and large prospective yield the one important consideration in a field of seed grain, as they do in a field for commercial purposes, and pay comparatively little attention to purity. The scoring of the fields by the judges emphasizes the difference between commercial and seed grain, and, as a rule, when the competitions have been held a few years evidence of better selection of seed and more careful preparation of the land is quite clear.

"Another gratifying feature of the competitions has been the increased demand that has grown up for good seed. When their fields are scored and the defects pointed out, the farmers are almost always anxious to secure seed that will produce crops of higher standard. This has resulted in a demand for pure seed that is very much in excess of the supply and an excellent opportunity is now afforded for farmers who will take the trouble to grow grain that can be guaranteed pure and otherwise fit for seed."

Without doubt one of the greatest benefits that has followed the introduction and continuation of these competitions has been the emphasis that has been given to the necessity for absolute freedom from weeds in seed grain. Out of a total of one hundred points, 25 are allowed for freedom from weeds in wheat, and 30 in the case of oats. Fields containing wild oats in any appreciable quantity are not awarded a prize. Any noxious weeds, such as mustards, rag weed and false flax are also severely scored. Harmless native plants and wild grasses are not considered a very serious defect, and are usually cut from one to five points, depending upon their prevalence.

It is really interesting to look over the reports made upon individual fields in different parts of the province. Running one's eye down this column, one finds such remarks as these: "Heavy stand," "very early, no weeds," "remarkably uniform but a little late," "mixed somewhat with other grain," "very free from weeds and smut but not very heavy stand," "good stand and uniform but bearded wheat plentiful," "traces of smut," and so on it goes all the way through.

It is rather an interesting thing that in some of the communities from which the largest number of entries have been received the scores are almost uniformly good. This would seem to suggest that in the districts in which there has been a general interest in the contest, not only has there been a large number of entries, but there has been a genuine endeavor on the part of farmers to carry on the work in such a way that their score may be a satisfactory one.

This bulletin will be of value to those who are interested in procuring good seed grain for next year's sowing, and as copies may be had free by writing the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, we would advise our Alberta readers to send for and secure a copy of it.

The superintendent of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago reports that entries for this year's show are decidedly larger than ever before.

Send only 10 cents



For this beautiful 18-inch tray cloth on Fine Art Linen, your choice of Wallachan, Eyelet, Mt. Mellick, Violet or Holly design and we will include FREE OF CHARGE one year's subscription to "Art Needlework" Magazine. The tray cloth regularly sells for 25 cents, and one year's subscription to our embroidery Magazine would ordinarily cost you 25 cents, thus making a total cash value of 50 cents. The above Bargain Offer will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents and the names and addresses of five Lady friends. Send us your order to-day.

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The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

We shall be glad to send you a sample of Amatite free of charge if you will send a postal request for it to our nearest office. The sample will show you what the mineral surface is like.

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The Manitoba

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They are always ready for work, in winter as well as summer, are not affected by cold weather, as every engine is **Hopper Cooled**, no large separate water tank with small connecting pipes, and circulating pump to freeze up or leak.

Have a perfect **Cold Weather Automatic Mixer** that requires no priming to start.

The Gasoline Supply tank is carried in the base below the intake valve, no possible chance of flooding the engine, leakage or waste as with gravity feed engines.

The hopper, cylinder, and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together, the latter method cheapens the first cost but not the last.

All small wearing parts are **case hardened tool steel** (never wear out).

Has **automatic battery and fuel cut out**, which insures long life to the batteries and economy in fuel consumption.

Write to-day for free catalog giving complete description of all sizes from 1½ to 25 h.p. We also manufacture a complete line of **Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Saws, etc.**

—OUR FACTORY IS IN THE WEST—

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.

CALGARY, Alta.

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.

BRANDON, Man.

What An Extra Dollar Spent in Tillage would do.

Dr. G. H. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, contends that while it costs approximately \$7 per acre to grow crops, the farmer can by adding \$1 worth more of labor per acre, almost double the average profit. He does not contend that the average yield can be doubled, but that the profits on the crop may be doubled. His argument is that as much more profit should be realized from the expending of one additional dollar's worth of labor as is now realized from the \$7 worth of unavoidable labor.

He advises the farmers of that state to devote one-third of their land to growing corn and alfalfa, the labor for neither of which interferes with the common labor employed in farming wheat, and to put one-third more labor thus rendered available on only two-thirds as many acres of wheat as they are growing at the present time.

The corn and alfalfa, fed to live stock, would ensure a large additional income, and the fertility deposited upon the farm, resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock, would vastly improve the productiveness of the soil.

This is the advice being given to North Dakota farmers by the head of the agricultural college of that state. The conditions across the line are not very different from what we have in the oldest settled parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Probably none of our farmers would find it convenient to follow this advice exactly as it is given, but we think it indicates a pretty good direction in which to be heading.

The local paper at Hamiota, Manitoba, tells that John Strachan, who lives near there, had a crop of flax this year that averaged 34 bushels to the acre.

The Dominion Entomologist is authority for the statement that cutworms did serious damage in many parts of Alberta during the past season.

Better Highways, Government Control of Terminals, Tariff Commission, Determination of Hudson Bay Route All Foreshadowed in the Speech From the Throne at Ottawa.

The speech from the Throne, read before Parliament at Ottawa on Nov. 16, reads as follows:—

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—It is with much satisfaction that I meet for the first time the Parliament of Canada and avail myself of your advice and assistance in the fulfilment of the important charge which has been entrusted to me by His Majesty the King.

"I can assure you that I esteem it a privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of this prosperous and growing Dominion, and to associate myself with you in the important duties which you are about to approach.

"It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the continued and increasing prosperity of the country. Our trade, both with British and foreign countries, is rapidly expanding, and there is every prospect that its volume in the present year will be largely in excess of that attained at any time in the past.

"Although there has been some damage to the crops in certain districts, the harvest has on the whole been abundant, and it is believed that the returns to the husbandman will exceed those secured in any previous year.

"The results of the census taken during the present year will be laid before you, so far as they have been tabulated. While the increase in population has not fulfilled all the sanguine expectations that had been formed, yet it has been substantial and encouraging. You will be pleased to know that the revenues for the current fiscal year have up to the present largely exceeded those of any similar period in the past with every prospect that this increase will be maintained.

Improved Trade Relations.

"The advantages that would result from a wider exchange of products between the various countries of the empire are undoubted in view of the wonderful variety and extent of those productions, and negotiations have been opened for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana, which should prove advantageous to those colonies as well as to this Dominion.

Better Highways.

"The importance of providing our country with better highways is mani-

fest. A bill will be introduced for the purpose of enabling the Dominion to co-operate with the provinces in the accomplishment of this desirable object.

Aid to Agriculture.

"It is essential to recognize that in a country possessing so great an area of fertile land as that with which this Dominion is happily endowed, the great basic industry is agriculture. My advisers are convinced that the time has come when greater aid and encouragement should be given to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the land. To this end, a measure will be introduced under which it is hoped that there may be co-operation between the Dominion and the various provinces for the purpose of assisting and encouraging our farmers to secure the best results in production, and at the same time preserve the fertility of the soil.

Control of Terminals.

"A measure will be introduced revising and consolidating the acts relating to the inspection of grain and providing the means by which the government can secure, through a commission, the control and operation of the terminal elevators upon the Great Lakes.

Tariff Commission.

"A bill will be introduced to establish a permanent tariff commission whose duty it shall be to ascertain, by investigation and inquiry, such information as will furnish a more stable and satisfactory basis for tariff legislation than has heretofore been available.

"Bills will also be laid before you with respect to this department of external affairs, the archives and other subjects.

Hudson's Bay Railway.

"The selection of the best route for the Hudson's Bay Railway is engaging the attention of my advisers, and an announcement will be made to you of the result of their enquiry.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the last year will be submitted for your approval at an early date.

"I commend the subjects which I have mentioned to your best consideration. I trust that your deliberations under the blessing of Divine Providence may tend to the welfare and good government of this Dominion."

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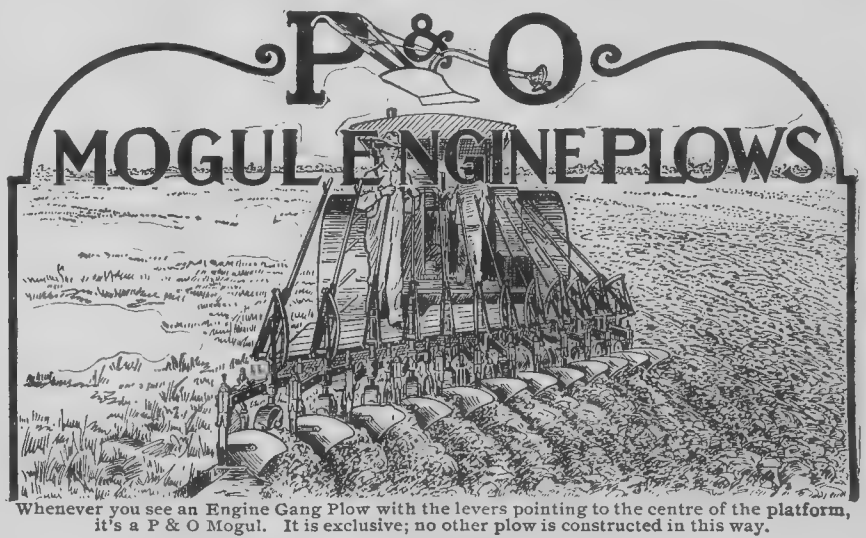


Is the biggest thing in the tractor world to-day. Throughout the length and breadth of the land every farmer knows it as the sign of The Big Four "30," the only tractor ever sold on approval with a Golden Rule Guarantee behind it, and every farmer knows that the reason why the manufacturers can afford to sell it that way is because it never fails to make good.

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Ask about Free School of Gas Tractioneering.



The Coming Universal System of Plowing.

One of the leading farm papers, speaking of a recent well-known plowing contest, said: "Walking plows have apparently disappeared from the competing ranks. Their place has been more than filled by the huge plowing outfits drawn by tractors. A traction plowing contest, started at noon, held its own in point of audience even after a fast

and close ball game was started on the green. Sulky and gang were in evidence, but the sight of 1500 earnest farmers studying the performance of a six-furrow [Mogul] traction outfit showed that interest in mechanical power is on the increase in every section." This is the condition wherever an engine gang plow is at work.

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A few years ago the Engine Gang was unknown except in a limited area, and was used only on the big "Bonanza" farms. To-day the entire farming area of North America is an open market for them. Not one man in a hundred who needs an engine gang owns one. We make three styles, from 3 to 12 bottoms. Send for our special catalog, "Traction Engine Plowing," it will

Help You to Decide Which One You Need.

The P. & O. Mogul Engine Gang Plow is made in five sizes, with 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 bottoms, small enough for the ordinary farm, and large enough for the most extensive fields. The Mogul is protected by patents covering its exclusive features, chief among them being the latching of the levers to the centre of the platform; the self-castoring gauge wheels; the break pins for stony ground; the method of regulating suction; the manner of lining up the bottoms, and others. All kinds of bottoms fit the one style of standards. The simplest and strongest engine plow made, and it is Backed By An Unqualified Guarantee. Write for Catalog No. E51.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual.



GOOD WORK.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is outlining an excellent line of work for its local organizations to undertake during the present winter. The association proposes that each local union shall become a social centre for the community that it serves. It is intended that a series of educational studies shall be undertaken, and that farmers and their families shall be interested in a larger way than heretofore in economic and social problems. Such a line of work, if properly organized, will be of great benefit. One of the great disadvantages of rural life in this country is its social isolation, with all that that entails. We have not yet seen the programme that it is intended to place before these local organizations, but we have little doubt that the leaders in the grain growers' movement will be able to suggest studies that will be of profit to any farmer or any member of his family.

AGRICULTURE THROUGH THE COMMON SCHOOL.

A fair start in the direction of teaching agriculture in the common schools has been made in the way of organizing classes for teachers at our agricultural colleges. There can be no doubt, for instance, that many of the teachers-in-training who have taken courses at the Manitoba Agricultural College during the past two years, have acquired an instruction and an inspiration that will fit them to teach farm boys and girls much better than otherwise they ever could have done.

The work has been well begun. But now that somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 or more of these Agricultural College trained teachers have got back to their places in our country schools the question arises as to whether they should be left entirely to work out their own salvation in the matter of applying the training that they have received.

We have no hesitancy in saying that unless something more is done to conserve the enthusiasm of these teachers for this line of work, and to give practical direction to their efforts, much of the good that might eventuate will remain unrealized. There is the need, right now, of the organization of a new branch, either in connection with the Manitoba Department of Education, or in connection with the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture. Just what the organization of the work should be we need not stop to discuss, but certainly if something were done to establish a line of contact

between some live headquarters and these teachers, the connection would be of great value. The appointment should be made of some man who would be resourceful in suggesting practical instructional exercises for the school-room. It is no libel against the average young lady who teaches school in the country to say that she is somewhat lacking in initiative. It is no libel to say this because almost all of us are lacking in the same quality. We are all copyists to a very large degree. Those of our readers who do not believe that this is true might look about their own farms and note how very little there is there but what is in some way or other the reflection of an idea gathered at some time from somebody else.

And so we say that in order that these teachers may make the most of themselves, arrangements should be made so that the College could still keep in touch with them. By doing so the enthusiasm of the teacher for farm life can be kept fresh, and she can, to a certain measure, be redeemed from that bookishness into which so many teachers are apt to fall. By organizing the work properly, suggestions could constantly be given as to what demonstrations or experiments would be timely and valuable, and also some instruction offered as to how these might be conducted.

This is no new idea. It has been put into practice elsewhere. The Ohio Agricultural College Extension Department is doing very much the thing we suggest here. For the benefit of the rural school teachers of that state it publishes an extension bulletin, showing in simple lessons how the teaching of the public school may be tinged with the impartation of knowledge, bearing on farm life. At every turn of the road there are ways in which this can be done. But school teachers whose minds are occupied with many other matters, will profit much by suggestions from outside.

This matter is really of much importance. The biggest task before the nation is the making of the man. Canada is rising to achieve great things in many different directions, but there is no task to which it can put its hand that will mean more for the future happiness of its people, than to give to the boys and girls a good education—an education that will bring them into the fullest possible measure of harmony with their God-given environment.

HELP IT ALONG.

The date for the annual meeting of the local agricultural societies is near at hand. We would like to urge upon our readers the importance of taking a live interest in the work of these institutions. A strongly supported agricultural society, officered by live men, can do a tremendous amount of good work for its community. Not many of us have as yet had any conception of the possibilities of agricultural improvement in this country. When we consider that in many of the older lands, where farms are very much more expensive either to buy or rent than they are here, the owners are not only making a living, but also maintaining a degree of soil fertility that enables them to raise crops twice as large as those produced here, we may begin to ask ourselves if there is not yet a great deal for us to learn. There are a score of ways in which an agricultural society can stand for real progress, and an enthusiastic support of its work is the duty of every right thinking farmer who is anxious to promote the welfare of his own community.

The British Board of Agriculture is issuing a report indicating that the hay and root crops of Great Britain have this year been only 75 per cent. of the usual total; consequently feed will be very scarce this winter. Canadian hay was selling at around \$23 or \$24 per ton, with prospects of a further rise. Owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in Europe, importations from that source are prohibited, and Canada and the United States are practically the only outside sources of supply open to Great Britain. A number of the other European countries are also short in their fodder supply.

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Self-Loading Rifle.

This new Winchester is reloaded by recoil, the repeating as well as the firing mechanism being under control of the trigger finger. A bullet fired from it strikes a blow of 2038 pounds—force enough to topple over the biggest game—penetration enough to reach the innermost vital spot. The wonderful in operation and powerful in execution, this rifle is neither complicated in construction nor cumbersome to handle.

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AGENTS IN WESTERN CANADA

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Large Illustrated Catalogue—Post Free

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The Manitoba Government is planning to erect provincial parliament buildings to cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

We notice that some of the local papers, in making note of the closing of the season for farmers' beef rings, comment upon the satisfaction that these have given to the membership. During the winter season is a good time for any district that has not a beef ring to organize one for the coming year.

We recently read an account in an Alberta paper of how one housewife, in her endeavor to hasten her fire, took a can of coal oil, and, pouring some of the contents into the stove, caused an explosion that not only burnt down the house but cost her her life. The whole story is a very pathetic one, and we make reference to it simply again to point the moral that in handling coal oil one cannot possibly be too careful to guard against the possibility of accidents of this sort.

The International Agricultural Institute, which has its headquarters at Rome, Italy, is an organization having almost world-wide ramifications for the gathering of agricultural data of various kinds. In a recent report issued by them they bring down information regarding 1911 crops, covering almost all of the northern hemisphere. Summing up their information to Oct. 21, they report that the total 1911 production of the countries reported to the Institute, compared with the totals of the same countries last

year; are: Wheat, 100.3 per cent; rye, 96.4 per cent; barley, 99.4 per cent; oats, 90.7 per cent.

The Sinaluta Times tells of a yield of 51 bushels of wheat to the acre on the farm of Mr. Donald Gillespie. This was on summer fallowed land. The wheat graded No. 1 Northern. On the same farm a field of stubble averaged 43 bushels and graded No. 2 Northern.

In a recent bulletin, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is pointed out that the cost of shipping wheat from Spokane or Walla Walla to Liverpool, including an 18,000 mile voyage around the south of South America, is less than the cost of transporting the same commodity eastward from either of these points to Chicago. In the first part of 1910 the cost of sending wheat from Spokane or Walla Walla to Liverpool, including railroad rates to Portland or Puget Sound, ocean rates, and marine insurance, ranged from 25 to about 30 cents per bushel, while the rate to Chicago from Spokane or Walla Walla was 34½ cents per bushel. It is also estimated that with the opening of the Panama Canal the cost of shipping from the Pacific Coast to Europe will be considerably reduced. When we remember that the freight rate conditions in Canada are much on a parallel with those of the United States, it will be seen to what extent the future hope of British Columbia and certain parts of Alberta, in matters of transportation, are bound up with the development of the westward Pacific route.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system. **THE ONE REMEDY** which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine or known composition. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. See that you get what you ask for.



HELP THE RURAL SCHOOL.

It is timely to urge that when the day for the annual meeting of the local school district arrives it is very important that there should be a good turnout of the ratepayers and a live interest in the problems of the school. The average rural community does not take anything like the amount of interest in the country school that this institution deserves. The only school education that most of our boys and girls will ever receive, will be given them at the small country school, and the way in which its work is performed is really of tremendous importance to the future of our country. After having made considerable enquiry, we are convinced that there are large numbers of districts in Western Canada where it is often almost impossible to secure a quorum to do business at the annual school meetings. We are also convinced that there are very few districts in which the work of the rural teacher is properly appreciated, or where a first-class teacher is given the encouragement, financial and otherwise, that he or she deserves. There really is no question before the parents of this country that outweighs in importance that of properly educating the rising generation.

ARE LIVING CONDITIONS FOR LABORERS BECOMING HARDER?

There are those who try to make us believe that year by year the conditions of wage earners in different parts of the world are getting worse. They contend that while inventions have very greatly decreased the cost of production, large employers of labor have been securing all the advantage of reduced cost and that there has not been coming to the workers themselves the advantages that are rightly theirs. Perhaps no more complete answer to this contention could be forthcoming than is found in a report issued recently by the Department of Labor for France.

Industrial conditions in France are probably about as representative as could be found in any part of the world. France does not belong, on the one hand, to the new western world, with conditions differing from those of the old countries, nor, on the other hand, is it an effete nation. Investigations in France cover a period ranging from 1806 to 1910. Assigning the index 100 to the year 1900, wages are shown to have increased from 40 in 1806 to 110 in 1910. In other words, for the same number of hours of labor for which one dollar was paid in 1806, \$2.75 was paid in 1910. The cost of living is shown to have risen from 74 points in 1810 to 104 in 1910. In other words, the worker needed to spend, in 1910, \$1.40 for the same kind of living as could be had in 1810 for \$1.00. If these figures are correct, it will be seen that after allowing for the increased cost of living, the worker's money has practically double the purchasing power that it had a century ago. This general result, it may be noted, is derived from statistics which are given in detail in the report, showing the wages prevailing in the various trades and in different localities and the average price for certain commodities and budgets for families of four persons are compiled from various sources.

POWER OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

The power of compound interest is very little understood. In a recent issue reference was made to the Dominion Government system of Canadian annuities. As an illustration of the way in which this scheme works, we may note that if a man, having a five year old daughter or granddaughter, were to pay to the Canadian Government the sum of \$964.75, it would become compounded in such a way that by the time she was fifty-five years old the Government would be able to pay her \$600 per year until the end of her days. If she should die at any time before reaching

the annuity age, the money paid, together with three per cent. compound interest, would be refunded to the purchaser or as he might direct.

One of the departments of government service that we hope to see greatly improved in Canada within the next few years is that relating to weather. Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has made the claim that every important meteorological change that has occurred in the United States during the past year was forecasted by the Weather Bureau there long in advance. We have the beginning of a weather service in Canada, but it needs much improvement.

Canada Acquiring Depth.

The reproach that Canada is only a strip of land bordering along the United States frontier is rapidly being removed. Ontario led the way by building a railway into her hinterland. The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway opened up Cobalt, Porcupine, and other mineral districts, but what will prove the greatest find is the clay belt which covers an area of some 16,000,000 acres. This land is being rapidly taken up, and is proving to be a splendid agricultural district.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which was the one road from east to west, traversed a district adjacent to the American boundary line. Since its completion some twenty-five years ago, two new transcontinental roads have been built, or are being built, farther north. These roads with their branch lines are adding additional depth to the populated area of the west. Now comes the announcement that surveys have been completed into the Peace River district, 400 miles north of Edmonton. These surveys have been made by the Canadian Northern Railway, whose intention is to seek the necessary powers at the next session of the Alberta Legislature and to immediately start the construction of their road. The company are also planning to build twelve other branch lines in various parts of that province. It is further stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway are planning to build railroads into the Peace River district, and other lines are also projected. At the present time active construction work is taking place on the Hudson's Bay Railway, which will be built westward from Fort Churchill through the northern part of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Canadian Northern are also building a direct line from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay along the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. This railway activity in the west shows the faith of the promoters in the future of the country. It also indicates that the northern part of the Canadian West is regarded as suitable in every way for agricultural purposes.

In the east the province of Quebec has recently shown renewed interest in its northern lands. An expedition sent out by the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Mines recently returned from an exploration of the Abitibi district on the Height of Land. They reported that the country was suitable in every way for agricultural purposes and that there was an abundance of pulp wood. It is believed that the Quebec Government will shortly take some further steps towards the opening up of its northern lands. This will be accomplished to a certain extent on the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which passes through Northern Quebec. Everything is tending to remove the old accusation that this country is but a strip along the American frontier. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier tersely expressed it when introducing the bill for the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific: "This will roll back the map of Canada one hundred miles." Since that time many other railway projects have helped roll the map still farther back. Canada is acquiring depth.—The Shareholder and Insurance Gazette.

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Correspondence Course in Gas Traction Engineering.

OUTLINE OF COURSE

Our deep interest in cheaper, more profitable farming methods and bigger crops has inspired us to prepare this course. It is especially for farmers. It will demonstrate to each man that takes it the wonderful possibilities of power farming and the actual advantages of a Gas Tractor over every other power. It deals first with fundamental principles of Gas Tractors.

Detailed Lessons.

These lessons explain in thoro, but simple detail the construction, operation, adjustment and repair of all kinds of Gas Traction Engines. One is taught how to adjust or repair any and all parts of his engine so that if anything ever should go wrong with it he would not need to send for a factory expert to fix it;—he himself would be as good as that expert.

Field Operation.

Here are taught the advantages of an engine over horses for farm tasks. The different makes and types of plows are explained and their various features discussed. You are taught how to hitch harrows, drills, cultivators, binders, etc., behind your tractor; how to build and drag roads and how to do any number and variety of things with the engine instead of with horses. A careful discussion is given of the comparative costs of doing these various things with an engine as shown by careful records made of actual work done; these figures are facts, not estimates.

For the Man Thinking of Buying an Engine.

This course will show you that you can get an engine and show you why. Show you how you can do more work, do it better, quicker and cheaper. How the engine will lessen the work

for yourself and family. How you can make more money and save more.

For the Man Intending to Buy.

This course will show you what engine is the best for you to buy. And show you why it is the best. It will be a faithful "Buyer's Guide" for you, showing you how to invest to the best advantage and how to get the largest possible returns from your investment.

For the Man who wants A Better Job.

Do you want to earn more? Then take this course of study. Many engine owners in the West and North-west need competent men to operate their engine. Here is your chance; we will teach you so you can draw a good pay.

Practical Operation.

Supplementing the theoretical work, schools of practical operation will be held at the places listed below. The dates will be announced later.

Where Practical Schools Will be Held:

Saskatoon, Sask.	Grand Forks, N.D.
Regina, Sask.	Lincoln, Nebr.
Calgary, Alta.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Portage La Prairie, Man.	Peoria, Ill.
Aberdeen, S.D.	Wichita, Kans.
Denver, Colo.	Fargo, N.D.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Bozeman, Mont.

These practice schools will be conducted under the direction of our Educational Department. The instructors will be men who have had wide experience in building and operating Gasoline Traction Engines. The students will be given actual experience in operating and adjusting engines sent there for that special purpose.

How to Get this Course of Study.

Write us for full information how to get this valuable course FREE.

HART-PARR COMPANY,

28, Lawler Street, CHARLES CITY, IOWA.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Selecting Pullets for Winter Laying.

Superintendent Foley, of Alberta, says: "Pullets intended for winter laying should be placed in their winter quarters in the early fall before the weather has shown any material change in temperature. The pullets will thus have sufficient time to become accustomed to their confined conditions before they commence laying. When the change from summer to winter quarters is made, the pullets should receive very considerable attention for the first few days, as the change of condition from free range to confinement is likely to make them discontented, unless surroundings and food are of a most inviting nature."

Import a Carload of Pure Bred Live Fowl.

Although for quite a number of years Western Canada has been importing pure bred stock from the East, it is not often that carloads of pure bred poultry are brought to this country. During this fall, however, this has occurred on one or two occasions. On Oct. 29 a carload of poultry passed through the city of Winnipeg, consigned by Gunn, Langlois & Co., of Montreal. The carload contained 1,500 birds, all pure bred fowl of the utility breeds, being largely Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. The shipment was mostly taken by the Saskatchewan Government and the C.P.R. Co., and was consigned to Regina, Moose Jaw, Strathmore, Calgary, and one or two other points. The car was exceedingly well fitted up for the shipment of poultry, and as the shipment passed through Winnipeg the birds were being taken care of in excellent fashion.

Sealy Leg in Fowl.

A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Alberta, in his last bulletin, says: "Poultry kept in dirty houses are often troubled with coarse scales on the legs. These are due to the presence of mites, which have burrowed beneath the scales. They are air breathing insects and the treatment consists of depriving them of air. This is done by applying a mixture of equal parts of sulphur and lard two or three times. It is a simple remedy and an efficacious one. A free application of an ointment made by mixing a teaspoonful of coal oil with a teacupful of lard is recommended. Another method is to dip the legs in a solution of naphthalene flakes in coal oil. Dippings repeated daily for three or four days usually work a cure."

Bumble Foot.

If roosts are set too high above the floor, the hens are apt to become troubled with bumble foot. This is especially the case if very heavy breeds of fowl are kept. Roosts should not

be more than 30 inches above the ground. In cases of bumble foot, there is an injury in the centre of the foot which appears as a hard lump with a core. The remedy consists in lancing the lump and removing the core; then wash the wound with an antiseptic solution, such as a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

The Value of a Good Male.

A Practical Poultryman tells of a Conversation at an Exhibition this Season.

At our local show this fall I was looking over the poultry exhibit with a farmer who had an idea of getting some pure breeds. One of the birds that drew attention was a Rhode Island Red cockerel of 5 months of age, and that tipped the scale at 7 1/4 lbs.

"That bird has been here before," said the farmer.

"No, that's a youngster, but he's a good one. His value live weight would be over one dollar, but his value as a breeder and a flock improver would be at least ten dollars."

"Shucks!" said the farmer, "all that bird is worth to me is one dollar."

"Well," said I, "take it this way. That is a remarkable growth in a fowl, you will admit, and if he can raise chickens that will weigh one pound more than would the ones from a mongrel rooster, at the present live weight price per pound of thirteen cents, the extra value on one hundred chickens would amount to thirteen dollars, and if a greater gain in weight occurred the gain would be so much more. So much for the market poultry end of the business. Now, the Reds are splendid layers, and the pullets from such a cockerel as this would undoubtedly make earlier layers, and so the value of this good male would continue long after the price was forgotten."

"It does not require to be a bird of this value, however, to work an improvement, as others at much lower prices and not fit for showing would work out the same way. Whatever you do, don't buy those birds at prices less than the cost of expressing them to you. In some papers pure bred cockerels are offered at 75 cents. How is this? Why, if they are any good, they should be worth more than this as market poultry, but perhaps the advertiser is some person who is trying to benefit mankind. Pullets of the right sort will pay big profit during the winter, while any kind of cockerel at all doesn't require an advertisement to sell him with market poultry at thirteen to fifteen cents per pound live weight. You make a point of getting stock from the best stallion, bull or boar in your neighborhood; why not from the best class of poultry? The best always pays."

Probably Epilepsy.

Subscriber's Daughter, Elkhorn, Man.—Two or three of our hens are troubled with what seems to be a disease of the brain. When trying to eat or walk they fall on their backs and cannot rise. They seem to be hungry, but haven't eaten anything except some moist bread which we placed in their mouth. What is the disease? What caused it? What is a treatment for them? Is it contagious?

Answer by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Alberta.—It seems probable that these hens have epilepsy, probably due to intestinal worms. Unless the bird is very valuable it is hardly worth while to try to cure the disease, although some people recommend from 3 to 5 grains of bromide of potash two or three times a day.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S.C. White Leghorns

Wolfrum's Strain, 300 young birds for sale, April and May hatched, all sired by my first prize pen, Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1910, and also first pen March, 1911. Prices are very reasonable. Please send for Catalogue and price list and take advantage of my guarantee. J. J. Funk, Box 287, Winkler, Man.



TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS—EGGS—Utility Breeds. Write for free Poultry and Supply Catalogue giving valuable advice. Maw's Instant Louse Killer easily applied on roosts kills lice instantly. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure easily given in drinking water prevents and cures disease. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c.—Poultry Netting, Leg Bands—Tested Thermometers—Poulterers Mills—Maw & Sons, Poultry Farmers, Armstrong, B.C.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. My Busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks are the leading winners at the leading Western Shows. This means utility, excellence as well as standard quality. If you want anything in bred-to-day or bred-to-win Barred Rocks remember that I have the finest lot of cockerels this season I ever raised, and would advise you to buy your show or breeding birds from a Specialist whose stock is farm raised and bred from the most noted strains in existence.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of prize-winning Barred Rocks. Pen No. 1 headed 1st prize Provincial cockerel, 1911, mated with daughters of 1st prize Provincial cockerel, 1909. Cockerels from pen No. 1 \$3.00 each; sons and grandsons of the 1909 bird \$2.00 each and up, after December 15th from \$3.00 and up. Also females for sale. Make all orders payable at Franklin.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pen No. 1 headed by an imported cockerel, \$5.00 per setting. Pen No. 2 headed by a son of first Cockerel at Brandon, 1910; pen No. 3 headed by a grand-son of first Cockerel at Neepawa, 1908. Eggs from pens 2 and 3, \$3.00. All females are sired by first prize birds. G. H. Grundy, B. P. Rock specialist, Virden, Man.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man. Having won all the 1st and 2nd prizes on S.C.B. Minorcas, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen ducks at Stonewall Show in hot competition, proves that I have the goods to offer you this year. I have Minorca cockerels that weigh 54 lbs. in four months. Some good ones for sale. Also a few M.B. Turkeys. Write your wants, I have the goods.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahams Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

H. H. WILLIS, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask. I breed only the best Barred Rocks. Purity is my aim, yet a good egg strain, my winnings have proven at Moose Jaw, Regina. Pure bred stock from \$2.00 each. Show birds at reasonable prices.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—If you want winners for the Fall and Winter Shows, write to headquarters and get the best. I have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets, also a few yearling hens for sale. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few more choice cockerels and yearling cocks from my 242 egg strain. A few choice yearling hens at \$2.00 each. C. A. Gardner, Cayley, Alta.

MRS. J. WOODS, Brandon, Man.—Buff and Black Orpingtons for sale. 1st pen Brandon, \$10. Three yearling cocks, all winners, \$6 each. Six buff, six black hens \$2 each.

MRS. W. W. HOFFMANN, Borden, Sask. For sale—Barred Plymouth Rock, S.C. White Leghorn, Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A choice lot of cockerels, pullets and one-year-old hens, from my prize-winning flock, now for sale. J. McLean, Glenboro, Man.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—A few nice cockerels for sale, bred from my Winnipeg and Brandon winners, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—My birds have won over 100 prizes in the last three years. Stock and eggs always for sale. Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose comb only. Young stock now for sale at moderate prices. Non-related pens supplied. G. H. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Cockerels from prize-winners at Provincial Exhibition, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

IRVING JONES, Meridian, Sask.—Buff Orpingtons. Choice young cockerels for sale. Moderate prices.

HIGH-CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels for sale at \$2.00 each. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man.

20 S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKERELS—April hatch, from first-prize stock, at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

S.C. BROWN AND WHITE EGHORN, R.C., and R.I. Red Cockerels \$1.50 each, three for \$4. A snap in year-old Brown Leghorn hens at \$1.00 and 2-year-old at 75 cents. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bred from a strain of A1 laying birds, beautifully barred, \$1.00 a piece. Also a few hens, two years old, at same price. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

THE SUCCESSFUL POULTRY BOOK—A simple and comprehensive treatise on care and culture of domestic fowls. We will send either French or English edition on request. O. Rolland, sole agent for Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Que.

MY ENTIRE STOCK—of S.L. Wyandottes, also some good White Wyandotte Cockerels at easy prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duncan Vipond, Killarney, Man.

100 BRONZE TURKEYS—of the choicest breeding strains for sale at reasonable prices. Also a number of Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and registered Jersey Bulls for sale. D. Smith, Gladstone, Man.

Reds Taking Hold

Each year more farmers are taking up the Rhode Island Reds or using Red males to grade up their flocks. The demand for females has been so great that I have no more for sale. Have a splendid bunch of cockerels, utility or exhibition quality, but they are going fast. Send in your order before the best are gone.

Henry H. Pearson

Box 148 Stonewall, Man.

Mountain View Poultry Farm

Breeders of Barred P. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown Leghorns

Winners of 8 championships this last two years. All my breeding stock for sale. Orders now being booked for fall delivery. I can supply you with the winners for your fall fairs. 600 birds to select from. Send for free circular. **JOSEPH SHACKLETON, Box 268, Olds, Alta.**

Rose Comb White Leghorns

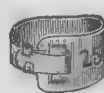
Good enough to win. First on Cockerel, first on Pullet, first on Hen, third on Cock, at the Great Dominion Exposition, held at Regina, 1911. Also S.C. Rhode Island Reds, winners at Winnipeg and Regina, 1911.

F. H. WIENEKE, Stony Mountain, Man.

Buff Orpingtons

We are leaving for B.C. in the fall and offer 200 Buff Orpingtons and all our Scotch Collies for sale reasonable.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.



LEGS BANDS, fit any fowl 12, 20c 50, 60c.; \$1.00, 100 postpaid.; Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 2, gals medicine. Money back not cure. Humphrey's Bone Cutter \$17.50. Barred Rock Cockerels.

FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE

Cockerels, Pullets and year old hens from winners at Moose Jaw and Regina. Buff and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Best paying breeds in the West.

Price \$2 Up

H. S. ROSS

Box 1057 Moose Jaw, Sask.

HOME WORK

\$7 to \$10 Per Week

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars.

The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co ORILLIA, ONT.

Dressed Poultry Wanted

We pay the highest market prices for

DRESSED CHICKEN, FOWL, GEESE, DUCKS, and TURKEYS

All birds must be dry plucked.

Can also take shipments of Dressed Hogs and Veal.

Returns made day following receipt of Goods.

Wm. Coates.

Meats and Provisions.

Winnipeg.

Fresh Eggs - - - 35c

We will pay above price for strictly Fresh Eggs, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Ship us what you have weekly, also choice **DAIRY BUTTER.**

Reference—Nor'-West Farmer.

Treleaven & Campbell, 328 St. Mary Avenue, Winnipeg.

How About Feeding these Markets Ourselves?

We have before us an exhortation to Quebec farmers to prepare a larger number of fattened poultry for the markets of Western Canada. The statement is made that Montreal exporters have received several letters from Vancouver and Winnipeg merchants asking for prices upon large consignments of poultry to be shipped to our western provinces. The profit to be realized by farmers preparing poultry for these markets is held up to Quebec farmers as very attractive. If the farmers of Quebec, with their higher priced land and higher priced poultry feeds, are able to produce poultry and ship them several thousand miles to prairie cities, the question naturally arises as to how remunerative the trade should be for our local farmers when carried on by those who really know its demands.

How to Turkeys.

Subscriber's Wife, Manitoba, writes: "Is there really any cure for roup in turkeys? A number of mine have swelled heads and a cough, otherwise they are fine, healthy birds. They never droop as if they were sick. They race about and scratch like the others, and they have excellent appetites. Would these turkeys be fit for food? I would like to find a cure, if there is one, as I have tried everything I hear of and do not seem to get rid of the trouble."

Answer by A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.—Roup in turkeys is a difficult disease to deal with as the confinement necessary for treatment is disastrous to turkeys. Birds in the advanced stages should be killed and buried deeply to prevent the spread of contagion. If the disease is not too advanced, the following may be used with success: Sulphate of copper, half grain; cayenne pepper, one grain; hydrastine, ½ grain; copaiba, 3 drops; Venetian turpentine, to give right consistency. Make into pill and give night and morning. The inflamed membrane in mouth and nostrils may be washed with a solution of sulphate of copper, quarter ounce, dissolved in a pint of rain water. The birds should be kept in a dry place and given soft food. Diseased birds should not be used for food.

There is every prospect of high prices for eggs during the coming winter. Already many of the grocers of Winnipeg find it impossible to secure a sufficient supply of good eggs for their trade.

Geese in Poland are driven long distances to market, and to protect their feet they are shod in a curious and ingenious fashion. They are made to walk about in melted tar and afterwards through fine sand. In this way their feet get ready-made shoes, which will stand the roughness of the road.

Sanitation on the Farm.

The State of Nebraska Take Steps to Improve Farm Conditions.

Under the supervision of the State Rural Life Commission a Board of Health and Sanitation has been formed in Nebraska for the sole purpose of raising the standard of home life in the rural districts of that state. A capable man has been appointed at the head of the scheme, and doctors are also appointed to assist in the work.

The health department realizes that in spite of long hours, drudging toil, and exposure in all sorts of weather, the residents of the rural districts are proverbially long lived. Yet they feel that this is due in the main to the abundance of wholesome food, fresh air, vigorous outdoor exercise and constant touch with nature, and that still there is much to be desired in the life of the average farm home.

There are a good many things the

average farm family should learn regarding the every-day habits of living which vitally concern their health. Badly cooked food, impure water, filthy outhouses, improper drainage and lack of facilities for maintaining personal cleanliness all tend to breed and carry disease, increase the death rate and sap the vitality and intelligence of the young as well as the more mature. With a variety of choice for location of the home and its surrounding conveniences, it is not uncommon to find the farm dwelling wrongly located; the well may catch the surface drainage from the barnyard or the outhouse; the disease-multiplying fly carries the germs of death with impunity into houses devoid of screens and the simplest rules of rational living are constantly being violated.

The questions to which special attention will be given by this board are, the location and sanitation of the country school; the plan and drainage together with the equipment of the country home buildings, while the value of rational living, the importance of good health as the greatest physical asset given to man, and its indispensable relation to the development of mind and character, will be emphasized at every point.

The How and Why of Getting Eggs.

A question often asked of men who are making good money by keeping hens is:—how do you do it?

Now this is a natural question, for thousands of persons have tried poultry culture and failed at it; and thousands who haven't tried it, would like to try it, if only they knew just how to make it go. For beyond question, no quiet respectable business is more inviting to the average man or woman with a back yard or a small lot, than poultry culture.

So this short article is meant to give a few substantial facts to beginners in poultry culture, and thus to try to put them on the right track at the start.

One thing is worth remembering, right here, and that is this,—take all the information available on the subject of poultry culture, and give it due consideration, but—temper your study with common sense and practice only those teachings which seem reasonable.

If you do this, you will avoid a hundred pitfalls which have more than once proved the undoing of the over-enthusiastic. So go slow and go sure.

Now, as to what the would-be keeper of hens should do.

We will pass lightly over cleanliness and warm houses, variety of foods and pure water, sufficient grit and green stuff; for these are the things that your common sense has told you must be properly attended to; and we will come right down to the essential thing—the one principle on which all poultry success is founded.

We can describe it to you in two words,—good digestion. For a hen, like a cow or steer, must possess a strong digestive apparatus, or she can't make proper use of food—is very likely to develop disease, and is certain to be unprofitable.

So the first, and we might say the constant aim of the hen man, must be to strengthen digestion. And this is done most surely by giving, every day, small doses of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in the warm mash which you feed your hens.

Many poultry keepers resort to condiments and stimulants in an effort after a greater egg yield, never thinking that in this way they are usually hastening a time when, because of over-taxed and under-nourished organs, there will be no eggs.

By far the better way, and the only one that's proved worth while, is the way just spoken of, known among poultry men the country over as the "tonic idea". For that's what Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a really is—a tonic—a positive aid to the process of digestion. Its use eliminates food waste and makes food economy a fact. It causes so great a proportion of the daily ration to digest that egg production is increased without a resort to hurtful stimulants. All of which proves Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to be a pretty good thing to investigate.

Advertisement.

PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER



For half the cost of wheat, you can feed your flock succulent green bone—the most perfect egg-producing food known. A pound of green bone, costing but a single cent, will feed 16 hens for a day. Per hen, that is only

1/16c. PER DAY

The Peerless Positive Feed and Automatic Stop Green Bone Cutter cuts green bone properly; it does not grind the bone but, holding it endwise, cuts off shaving after shaving—as bone should be cut, and as it is most easily digested and assimilated. Write for our book—sent FREE—telling all about how to feed green bone to your flock, about its economy, its muscle-forming values and its wonderful egg-producing properties. A postal will bring it to you. 101

LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited
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PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA

Send a
Postal
To-day
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Laing Bros. Want to Buy Turkeys



Picking Turkeys for Laing Bros. on a Saskatchewan Poultry Farm.

Turkey season will be on in a few days and we will be in the market as usual for all we can get, at top market value. Write us for particulars, stating how many you will have.

LAING BROS., 307 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN

Poultry

It pays you best to sell it alive. No worry about dressing, we buy the birds just as they are.

Save yourself the labor of killing, trussing and packing.

We buy Chicken, Fowl, Turkey, Ducks and Geese

Shipping coops supplied. Write for prices.

THE W. J. GUEST FISH CO. LIMITED

Poultry Dept., P.O. Box 2960

WINNIPEG, MAN

WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY

Leather Manufacturers—Custom Tanning a Specialty—Ship your hides, pelts and tallow to us and receive highest market prices.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS AND ROBES

A Galloway coat and good fur robe are indispensable on the cold winter drives. From now until Jan. 1, 1911, we are making special prices on coats and robes. All farmers know that

A Galloway Coat

Considering cost is the best appearing coat worn. In pliability it rivals the coon and is by far its superior in wearing quality.

Black Robes at \$17.50. Red Robes at \$15. Black Coats at \$25

Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

N.B.—We will exchange a first class robe or coat for hides, allowing the best possible price.



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Weedy Flavors in Cream.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell, of Manitoba Agricultural College, Discusses this Problem.

One of our subscribers writes:—"What is the best way to take the taste out of cream after the cows have been eating weeds, when the cows are turned into the fields after harvest? At that time of year they eat all kinds of weeds which give a flavor to the butter."

Reply by Prof Mitchell.

In answering the foregoing, I would say that the only way to take the undesirable weedy flavors out of cream is to keep them out. You cannot hope to make a clean flavored butter from the milk of cows that have access to weedy pastures.

Various methods have been adopted and recommended for the removal of food flavors. Amongst these is pasteurization, or heating the milk or cream to a fairly high temperature, say 160 degrees F., and holding it at this temperature for fifteen to twenty minutes. The degree of success attendant upon the pasteurization of cream depends upon the extent to which the flavor will evaporate when heat is applied. Pasteurization will, for instance, expel turnip flavor to quite an extent, as this flavor is associated with a volatile oil.

The cream should be pasteurized while sweet. This can be done by putting it into a tin vessel, such as a shot-gun can, and placing this in hot water. Stir while heating, and to some extent while being held at the temperature heated to. Immediately after pasteurization cool to the temperature at which the cream is kept while collecting a churning and stir to a reasonable extent while cooling.

When beginning to ripen pasteurized cream for churning, it is a good plan, if possible, to add to it a starter, such as a clean-flavored buttermilk, to take control of the flavor during the ripening process.

A trial is the only way to determine whether pasteurization will prove of any value or not. Generally speaking, we have little faith in the possibility of making a clean-flavored butter from other than clean flavored milk and cream. Quite frequently, during the fall months, our city dairies find it necessary to reject the milk of cows which have access to pastures containing strongly flavored weeds. This is simply another indication of the prevalence of weeds on our farms, which reduce and injure the grain yield and work such other injuries as the enquirer mentions.

Recent Holstein Performances.

The dairyman whose ideals as to what a cow should produce have not advanced during recent years is not keeping up with the procession. Almost every week the evidence comes to hand that among the most advanced dairy breeders cows are being induced to give yields of milk and butter that a few years ago would have been considered incredible. As proof of this we quote from M. H. Gardner, Superintendent of the Advanced Registry for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. In a recent report he says: "When nearly 40 years ago 'Mr. Gerrit S. Miller, of Peterboro, N.Y., began weighing his milk and obtained 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. (per year) from his best cows, the enormous yields excited the wonder and admiration of the agricultural press—a wonder and admiration that was not entirely free from doubt, as many were inclined to deny that any cow could yield so much milk. Yet in this issue (which gives yearly records completed during less than four weeks recently), we have six full aged cows that average nearly 20,500 lbs. of milk, and no paper would think of doubting the correctness of the tests. Years ago when the opponents of the breed had to admit that Holstein cows were great milkers, they were inclined to qualify the admission by the assertion that the milk was deficient in fat content, but these six cows averaged 717.24 lbs. fat for the year, showing that the milk averaged 3 1/2 per cent. fat."

We may just add that 717 lbs. of butter fat per year is equal to somewhere in the neighborhood of 860 lbs. of manufactured butter.

Of course, these cows are especially bred and given extra care and handling—we know all that—but isn't there something stimulating about the knowledge that such records can be made? Now, isn't there?

Reflects Growth of Winnipeg Demand for Milk and Cream.

The report is published that the Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., of Winnipeg, will erect a dairy plant in the city of Winnipeg to cost a quarter of a million of dollars. When one remembers that it is only three years ago that this company was organized, and when one contrasts the brevity of this history with the proportions upon which the new plant is being constructed, the growth seems remarkable indeed.

The main building of the new plant will be 128 feet long by 100 feet deep, and will be three storeys high. Besides this there will be a stable for 150 horses, sheds for the storage of wagons, blacksmith shop, carriage and paint shop.

The rapid growth of this company suggests two facts: First, that there is in the city of Winnipeg (and all other large cities in this country, for that matter) a very rapidly growing demand for milk and cream. In the second place, it suggests that on account of the advancing prices of land

IT IS NOT A TOY The Magnet Cream Separator

With its Double SUPPORTED BOWL
And SQUARE GEAR DRIVE IS Right
ON THE JOB And STAYS THERE

In Creameries and factories square geared machines are used. When you see a worm pinch gear cream separator you know it is not the kind the factory people buy.

A "Toy" Separator with its worm pinch gear drive is only an aggravation when you try to skim quantities of milk in the Dairy. What is required is a machine made strong and rigid, with square gear drive to do twice a day skimming with little work and no stopping for repairs. The square gear "Magnet" is built that way and has proven its strength by over 13 years' use.

Waste money on a pinch gear machine if you like, but eventually you will buy a square gear "MAGNET." But why not buy the MAGNET now? It will save you this waste, because it is good for your time and your children after you.

The "MAGNET" bowl is supported at both ends. (MAGNET PATENT) prevents wobbling and gives perfect skimming.

You get strength, durability, and perfect construction in the square gear "MAGNET."

Ask your mechanic friend, he will tell you the "MAGNET" is standardized and is built mechanically true.

The MAGNET'S whole construction makes it solid as a rock. Stand on the ground or any floor; it will skim clean and is fifty years away from the scrap heap.

MAGNET requires less than five minutes to clean all its parts.

Do not take our word but make us prove all we say to your satisfaction in your own dairy, you to be the Judge. A postal card to us will insure a free demonstration.

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The "BANNER" Cold Blast Lantern

Perfect adjustments

Handsome

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Very large

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This preferred stock is cumulative, profit-sharing—the 7% dividend payable twice annually.

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Because the block we now control is limited you'd best write to-day for particulars.

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Ayrshire exhibit of P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, P.Q., shown at the Western fairs this season. At the Dominion Exposition, Regina, this herd won the provincial contest for best ten head of dairy cattle, any age, sex or breed, owned in one province.



Champion Jersey cow at Winnipeg and Brandon. Owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., also shown at Regina, Edmonton and Lethbridge.

in the vicinity of these large cities, the local dairymen are being forced out from their former close by locations, and that increasing proportions of dairy products have to be brought by rail from a considerable distance out in the country.

More and more it becomes evident that for farmers living within a short distance of any of the railway lines having a good service with the city of Winnipeg, there are good things in store in the production of milk and cream shipped by rail.

Saskatchewan Creameries to Operate this Winter.

The creamery business seems at last to be getting its innings in Saskatchewan. It is not very many years ago that the Government was curtailing the number of creameries under its management in that province. We find now, however, that the creamery business is proving itself so profitable during the summer months, that the Government is making an effort this winter to continue all its creameries during the twelve months of the year. One of the reasons for this action is the unusual demand for good creamery butter that exists at the present time. Last winter four creameries did business, and this year the number is expected to be at least doubled. If Saskatchewan farmers are prepared to carry on the dairy business as it should be carried on, there is no reason why these creameries cannot be made to pay well during the entire winter.

Hunting for Pioneer Silos.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station is at the present time prosecuting a rather unusual search. They are offering a reward of \$50 for the first definite information about a home-made round silo, built anywhere in the United States in 1898, or earlier, and incorporating some of the essential features of a patented round wooden silo used in that country.

The reason for such an unusual hunt is that two of the Iowa Station experimenters three years ago designed a successful hollow tile silo which they dedicated to the American farmer for his free use. Since that time the holders of some patents on round wooden silos have claimed that it would be illegal for the farmers to use the type of silo originated by the experiment station authorities, and they have been busy sending out letters warning farmers against building such silos, intimating that if they do so damage suits would be instituted. The agricultural professors, on the other hand, claim that not only is their silo free from infringement, but they also question the right of those holding the patent to cover some of the points protected by the patent which they hold.

If the experiment station men should make good their point it would be quite a triumph for them, not only because of

their contribution of a useful invention to the farmers of that country, but also because of the relief that it will give the farmers from a patent holding monopoly.

Protecting Cheeses by Paraffin.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular dealing with the paraffining of cheese (No. 181, Bureau of Animal Industry). This circular sets forth that nearly all cheese of the Cheddar type made in the United States, is paraffined before it reaches the public. Yet it is not more than six years since it became a general practice, and less than ten that paraffining to protect from loss of weight was first brought to the attention of cheese handlers.

At first the process was in order to improve the appearance, but when it was found that the protecting coat of paraffin to a great extent prevented the considerable loss of weight by evaporation it became the usual treatment.

The circular, discussing the methods and results of paraffining cheese, concludes that it is an effective way of preventing losses in weight, and the growth of mold; that for 1 to 10 seconds in a paraffin bath at 220°F. is sufficient; that treatment on the third day after coming from the press gives the best results; and that cheese should not be allowed to remain in a warm curing room more than one day after paraffining.

The amount of butter shipped by Canada to Great Britain, when compared with the total imports of the United Kingdom, is infinitesimal. In the year 1910 we sent to Great Britain only one pound of butter for every 254 pounds imported by her from other countries.

Cream from the Jersey herd on the provincial demonstration farm at Medicine Hat is being marketed in that city. H. G. Craig, general superintendent of provincial demonstration farms, is authority for the statement that as soon as the demand warrants it 18 additional cattle will be shipped to the Medicine Hat farm, and a large trade in cream developed.

Commerce flows in some strange channels. In our last issue we noted that the dairymen of Winnipeg were bringing in considerable quantities of milk from the high priced land about Minneapolis and St. Paul. Western Canada with its cheap lands and cheap cattle feed, is yet an importer of dairy products. From the higher priced lands of Eastern Canada, however, they are quite heavy exporters of dairy products. We notice in the last report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, that during twelve months the farmers of Eastern Canada exported to the New England States 1,823,821 gallons of cream. This trade has sprung up very suddenly, the first shipment of cream being made in August 1909.

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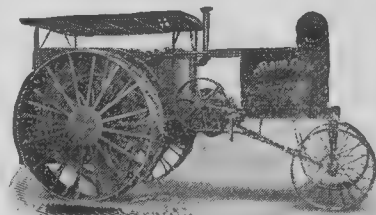
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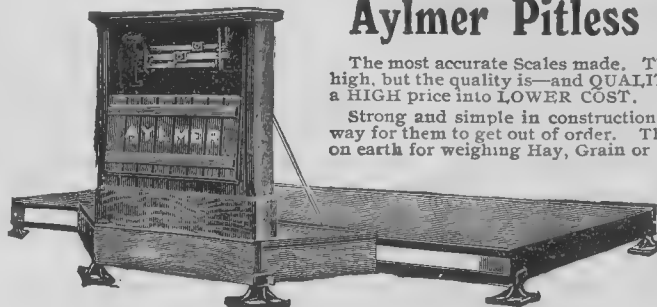
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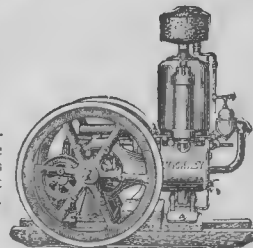
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Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Expects Big Demand for Horses Next Spring.

One of the well known farmers of Manitoba expresses to us his belief that the unfavorable weather of this fall is bound to make prices of horses still higher during the season of 1912. He says that one must go back at least 20 years in order to find a season when so little fall plowing has been done as is the case this year. This means that in the spring of 1912 there will be a great rush of work and a correspondingly heavy demand for horses with which to do it. For several years now the spring price for good work horses has been very high, but this farmer expects to see the price go higher still next spring. This, of course, has reference to work horses, but his expectation is that the higher prices will also be reflected to the pure-bred classes.

A Word for the Sheep.

Farmers, generally, have not evidenced any particular enthusiasm in the recent sheep sales held at different points throughout Manitoba this season. Perhaps the backwardness of the harvest and threshing season is mostly responsible, but the fact cannot be overlooked that farmers do not yet realize the advantages to be derived from keeping a flock of sheep on the average farm in this country.

Truly, the expense of fencing and protecting them from wolves is a matter of some importance, but the returns in a clean farm, wool and lambs is also a consideration of some weight that, under our conditions, should overbalance the expense of keeping a small flock.

This fact was impressed upon the mind of the writer on a visit to the farm of Crossley & Johnston, Oxbow, Sask., where a flock of 100 sheep were kept for the purpose of cleaning up a farm that had been running to weeds for some time. The sheep consisted of a few registered Shropshires and a high-grade cross with some light faced breed, which had produced a more growthy and slightly rangier type. They were all in good condition running on the stubble and could be seen eating the weeds that would otherwise seed either this fall or next spring. The summer-fallow on this farm offered a splendid lesson on the use of sheep as weed-destroyers. They had run on the fallow after it had been plowed and harrowed, and not a weed could be seen. The whole field looked as though it had been newly plowed and was well tramped, which would be the means of conserving the moisture this year for next season's crop. In spite of the fact that this firm have lost a few sheep from wolves or dogs, they have built a 7-strand woven wire fence, and claim it is a paying proposition. Speaking of the sheep, Mr. Crossley said: "They are a grand thing on the farm; if they did not give us any lambs or wool, and if the flock had to be renewed every few years, they would pay. An open shed where the sheep could go for shelter and still have access to a straw pile besides getting a little grain, is all the care necessary to winter a flock of sheep successfully in this country."

Shires are not numerically strong in Canada, but their strength in the Old Country may be gauged by the fact that the coming volume of the Shire Stud Book of Great Britain will contain pedigrees of 5,700 horses.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar which we consider good enough for the big shows. Sire and dam both Champion Hogs. If you need an outstanding boar to complete your show herd write for particulars. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons, Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

D. E. BUCKLIN, Riverview Stock Farm, Westbourne, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young bulls for sale off Pride, Trojan Erica, Queen-Mother, Antelope, Black Bird and other families.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmsfeld, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE, AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. ALISON, Meadows Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved English Berkshire swine. Young animals from imp. red stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank Farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Poland Chinas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND BERKSHIRES. Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

J. MCGREGOR & SONS, Manitou, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

J. WILLCOCK, Anderton, Tavistock, Eng., breeder Dartmoor sheep. Correspondence invited.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

DE VLOO BROTHERS,—horse dealers, Schoore, near Nieuport, Belgium.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Two bulls for sale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—R. Russell, Deloraine, Man., breeder of prize-winners. Stock for sale.

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H. HANCOX, Roseau View Stock Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Sir Modest Colantha Payne, winner of first and champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1910, at head of herd. Bull calves for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., Registered Shorthorns. Young bulls of all ages, cows, heifers and calves, all in good breeding condition.

FRANK ORCHARD, Graysville, Man., breeder of Percherons, Jerseys, Cotswolds, Tamworths, Poland Chinas, O.I.C. Whites. Young stock for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs.

D. PATERSON, Berton, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Leicester Sheep. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathecona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MCFARLANE, Clinton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep. Over 100 head from imp. ram. Correspondence invited.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

J. V. BOYD, Regina Sask., breeder of Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

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JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

AUCTION SALE POSTPONED—On account of stormy weather the sale of Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon, previously announced for Nov. 8, has been postponed until Nov. 28, 1911, at 10 a. m. W. C. Sutherland's sheep sale comes the next day. My offerings include 80 head Shorthorns and high grade cattle, Jerseys, horses, pigs, farm implements, hay, oats, heaves, rye grass seed, etc. Purchasers of stock who come to Saskatoon for sale on original date will be allowed amount of second railway fare on Nov. 28. Bus leaves C. N. R. station for Caswell farm at 9.30 and 12 noon.

S. BROWN, Culraven, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, breeder and exporter of heavy Clydesdale stallions and mares. Also the best class of Hackney stallions and mares, sensational show harness horses and matched pairs.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP. Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young stock for sale; turkey eggs and birds in season M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—Herd headed by King Canary. His six nearest dams average records of 24.42 lbs. butter fat in seven days. —Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder and dealer in Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES—Young stock always for sale. T. Hazelwood, Glenboro, Man.

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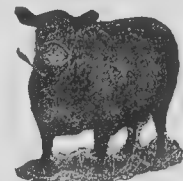
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Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, the unbeaten Red Polled Bull. Stock of all ages for sale.

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

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Also some good farm lands for sale.



Aberdeen Angus and Berkshires

Am offering for sale some choice young Aberdeen Angus bulls and heifers of the highest breeding.

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Net Returns from 10 head under 12 months' official test \$2894. For full particulars write

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Of Large English Berkshires. The Berkshire Headquarters of the West. A lot of July, August and September pigs for sale. These are sired by two champion boars, and from some of the best sows on the continent, large up-to-date, bacon type, pairs or trios supplied. Prices moderate. Address

J. A. MCGILL, NEPEAWA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

We have orders for half a car of Jerseys for points along the C.N.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. We want a few more and car will be sent. a single animal, or as many as you want. Canada's greatest Jersey Herd Production

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario

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For immediate sale, our present herd bull, Golden Archer, imported from the state of Minnesota.

Stanley A. Yancey, Lougheed, Alta

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STOCK FOR SALE

R. Ferguson & Son, Box 265, Edmonton, Alta

Meadow Lawn Clydesdales

Great Dispersion Sale

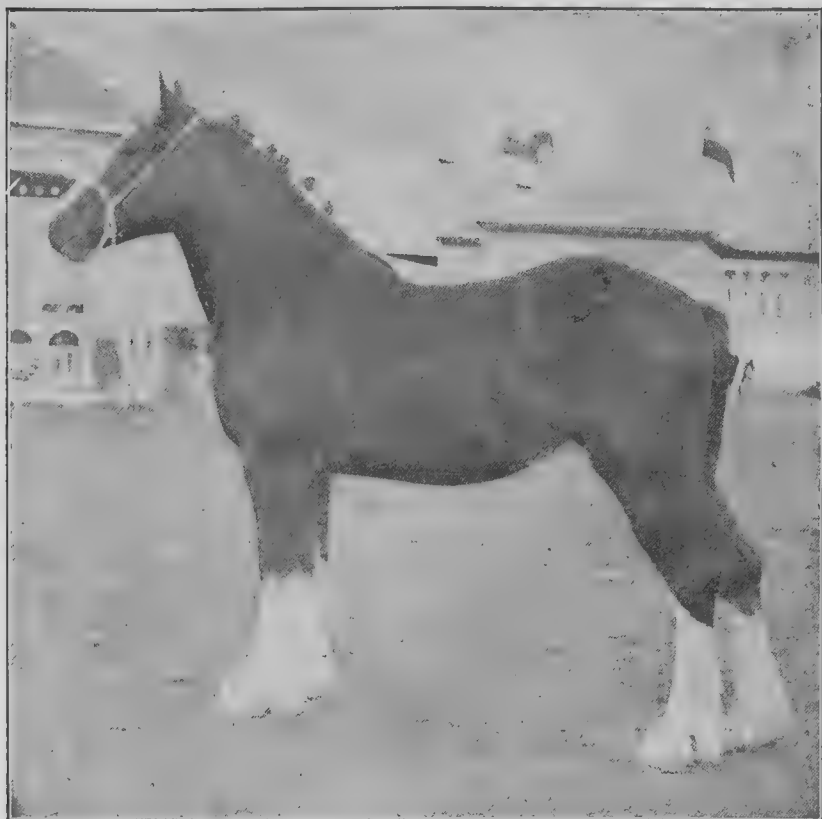
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Our entire stud of over 80 head to be sold under the hammer at the public's own appraisement. Their breeding is as good as the best. This draft includes champions and reserve champions, fillies, mares and stallions of all ages, and over 30 head of oals. No better imported horses can be found in Canada than are now, and have been used at Meadow Lawn. A catalog of the entire offering is being prepared and will soon be available for distribution.

REMEMBER!

This is a Dispersion Sale



Meadow Lawn Princess 20440, sire Black Ivory (imp. (71031) 4027, dam Marjorie Gordon 4759, a home bred filly that will be offered in the sale.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

A rare opportunity will be offered for securing "bred in the purple" Clydesdales. Write for illustrated catalog to

TRAYNOR BROS., Condie, Sask.



A Meadow Lawn team of Clydesdales, winners at the Dominion Exposition. Meadow Lawn Clydes work, breed, and win prizes.

Feeding Horses Cut Straw and Wheat.

G. C. N., Alberta, writes asking us if it is a good plan to cut oat straw for horse feed into short length, say, three-quarters of an inch long. He gives it as his opinion that very few horses chew such short cut straw thoroughly, with the result that there are a great many hard ends which are injurious to the horse's stomach. We hold much the same opinion as our correspondent. There is no doubt that when feed is very scarce, the straw cutter is a valuable implement, enabling the farmer to utilize all of his fodder, when perhaps the animals, if left to themselves, would eat only part of it. On the other hand, the writer has found from experience that sometimes the feed, especially timothy hay, if cut in very short lengths, is apt to be swallowed without sufficient chewing, and the sharp ends are likely to cause irritation to the stomach and intestines of animals eating such feed. In this country where we have so much oat straw, we should much prefer to feed it uncut. This will not only cause the animals to chew their feed better, but it will also enable them to discard all hard, coarse or unpalatable portions of the feed, thus enabling them to select only the best.

This same correspondent also asks if wheat is good feed for horses. With the excellent prices that have been paid for wheat this year, we would not advise our correspondent to feed wheat to his horses. A certain proportion of wheat, ground and mixed with oats or other grains, would be a good addition to the ration, but general experience does not seem to be in favor of feeding wheat whole to horses as an exclusive grain ration. Quite frequently a considerable

proportion of the grain in such a case is voided undigested, and in time there is likely to be a decided tendency toward digestive derangement. Our correspondent will not be able to find any other grain better for his horses than good, clean, sound oats, and if he can sell his wheat to anything like reasonable advantage we would advise him to do so.

Shying in Horses.

We have long been convinced that the habit of shying in horses is much more curable than many drivers believe. One reason for this conclusion is that certain farmers hardly ever have about them a mature horse given to this nasty habit, while other horse owners have

this trouble with their horses quite commonly. Our explanation of this fact is simply this: that one driver who gets into his hands a nervous young colt cures him of the tendency, while another driver, by harsh treatment, only aggravates the trouble.

If a horse is afraid of any common sight on the road, and shies at it, the manifestly sensible thing to do is to quietly familiarize him with it. The horse rarely shies at something to which he has grown entirely accustomed. We see this fact illustrated every day in the city of Winnipeg. Green farm horses, unfamiliar with the sights of the city, are constantly being brought in to go into delivery rigs and render other service. At first they shy terribly at the street cars, but in a few days they become so used to them that the drivers

need to hurry them sometimes to get them out of the way of an oncoming car.

A writer in the Live Stock Journal, one of our best English exchanges, deals with this whole question in an enlightening manner, as follows:—

It is a widely-held opinion that defective eyesight is a very common cause of shying in horses; but, as a matter of fact, such is by no means the case. Unquestionably defective vision not infrequently accounts for a horse being a shy, yet it is nothing like so frequently a cause of shying as it is generally held to be.

The principal and most usual cause of the habit of shying is nervousness or fear, the horse shying at some object or other because it is afraid of it, even although he can plainly see it. Habitual shyers are usually either of a highly-



Ayrshire Exhibit of Rowland Ness, De Winton, Alta., as shown at the Western Fairs this Season



Aged Shorthorn Bull, First Prize and Champion at North Battleford and Prince Albert Fairs. Owned by Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

strung or nervous temperament, such as is very commonly met with in well-bred horses, or they are of a very timid disposition. It is, of course, well known to horsemen that by far the largest proportion of shyers are mares. The habit of shying is nothing like so often met with in geldings as it is amongst mares, and entire horses are but very rarely given to shying. The reason why this is so is obvious when it is remembered that most usually the cause of shying is nervousness or fear. Mares are, as a rule, of a more excitable or nervous temperament, and more often of a timid disposition than geldings, the latter generally being of a more equable temperament than the former, though there are exceptions, of course, while entire horses are very high-couraged. Hence one finds in them little shying on account of nervousness or fear, as a rule, and geldings do so much less frequently than mares.

A great many—in fact, it may be said, that most—young horses are more or less giving to shying when they are first put to work, owing to their being unfamiliar with many objects they see, and consequently are afraid of them. When they are taken up to be broken in, young horses, moreover, are very commonly inclined to be somewhat nervous at first, and this naturally renders them very liable to shy on the slightest provocation; but, as a rule, they cease the habit of shying as soon as they become accustomed to the sights of the road, and lose their first greenness and nervousness. Hence the fact that a raw and unmade young horse shies very easily and frequently is a matter of no importance, and no notice need be taken of it, seeing that it is only natural it should do so in view of its greenness, and that in all probability the habit will pretty soon cease of its own accord when once the

young animal's natural nervousness and greenness wear off.

Sometimes, however, this habit of shying at unfamiliar or strange objects from pure nervousness or fear—which is so general among young, unmade horses when they are being broken in—persists long after the young horse's education has been completed, and proves itself to be quite incurable, it oftentimes, indeed, gradually becoming worse in such cases. Here we have the confirmed shy which nothing will cure. The habit, aggravating, or worse, as it is, however, is the horse's misfortune, not its fault, seeing that it is the result of a highly nervous temperament, or of a too timid disposition; hence it should be kindly and patiently dealt with. In some fortunate cases it may be possible to cure it by dint of careful management and patience, before it gets too firmly rooted; but more generally it is impossible to effect a complete cure when the shying persists after the horse has been thoroughly trained and become fully used to the road, and mostly it is in these circumstances a case of "once a shy, always a shy." When once the habit of shying has become firmly established, and when it is due to nervousness, the chances are much against the horse ever being broken of it. It may, perhaps, be improved, if the horse is in the hands of a careful and patient rider or driver, who knows how to deal with it, and takes the trouble to do so. At best, however, one must always be on the qui vive with such shyers, and one is never safe with them, while in many cases the habit is, or becomes, so bad that the animal afflicted with it is a wholly unsafe conveyance, and not fit to be in a private stable.

There is no doubt about it that in a good many cases horses which shy on account of nervousness are rendered

President: W. C. KIDD, Listowel, Ont

Western Agent G. F. KIDD, Hardisty, Alta.

W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Ltd.

HORSE IMPORTING CO.

Stables at Listowel, Ont., and Hardisty, Alta. Ranch at Strome, Alta.

Importers and dealers in the finest strains of Belgian, Percheron, Clyde Standardbred and Thoroughbred stallions.



Our seventh importation to the West for 1911 will arrive at Hardisty stables about Nov. 1st. These are as grand a lot of big young horses, both Belgians and Percheron, as money can buy. We will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. Sold on easy terms to responsible parties. Horses sold on reliable guarantee.

Correspondence Solicited.

Address all communications to Hardisty, Alta. or Listowel, Ont.

Brandon, Man.

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J. B. HOGATE

PROPRIETOR

DIRECT IMPORTER

My barns at Brandon and Weston are full of **PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES and FILLIES, and CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** the best that money could buy. Percherons in greys and blacks. Ages from three to six. Weight 1700-2200.

A few reasons why I can sell you a better stallion than anyone in the business.

1.—I buy in Europe from the breeders, no middle men.

2.—Do not have to employ an interpreter.

3.—Have no partners to divide profits.

Now if it is of any use to you to buy a stallion from \$1,400 to \$1,600 that someone else will ask you \$1,800 to \$2,400—perhaps not as good—come to my barn and see what I can show you before you buy.

It is always a pleasure to show you what I have, whether you purchase or not.

For further particulars write

F. L. HOGATE,

719 13th Street, Brandon, Manitoba



LAKEWOOD FARM

The GREATEST Breeding ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD

WILL HAVE AT THE

Chicago International Stock Show

The greatest lot of **AMERICAN BRED : : PERCHERONS**, ever exhibited by one firm.

We invite interested parties to inspect our exhibit. They will all be for sale.

H. G. McMillan & Sons, Props, Rock Rapids, Iowa

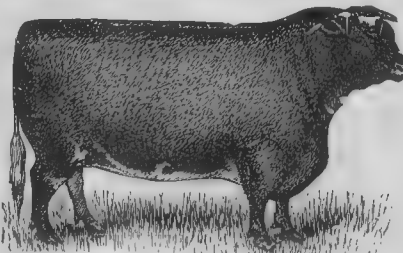


Agricola, by Hiawatha, First Prize aged Stallion, also Champion Stallion of the Prince Albert Fairs, 1911. Owned and exhibited by Sutherland Bros., Prince Albert, Sask.

Willow Bank Stock Farm

I am offering for immediate sale my entire herd of

Shorthorn Bulls and Females



Manor, Sask.

Consisting of 20 cows, 6 two-year-olds, 8 yearlings, and 16 calves. Two of the six bulls offered are ready for service. Over 30 females are in calf to Clear Grit by Missie's Prince. Everything is of choice breeding all in the pink of condition and prices right.

Jas. Cheyne.

worse in this respect by improper or injudicious treatment; in fact, the habit is often established in young horses solely in consequence of gross mismanagement. It is but too common a thing for the rider or driver of a young horse to force it past an object at which it is shying by the infliction of punishment with whip or spur and jolting it in the mouth. Nothing could be worse than to do this. After this wrong-headed practice has been repeated a couple of times the young horse (horses have excellent memories, especially for disagreeable things) learns to remember that it is punished on shying, and thus whenever it shies it expects punishment to follow immediately, which naturally greatly increases its fears, and causes it to swerve all the more badly or to attempt to run away. The fear of punishment, moreover, renders the animal much more inclined to shy, as in these circumstances it does not shy at an object so much as at the punishment which it expects to follow. It does not take long to convert a young horse of a nervous temperament, and which is by nature inclined to shy somewhat easily, into a confirmed and incurable shyer by such senseless treatment.

The proper way to manage a young horse when it shies is to treat it kindly and with patience. On no account must it be punished in any way for shying. Its fear or nervousness should be allayed by speaking quietly to the animal, by patting it on the back, etc.—in brief, by



First Prize three-year-old Percheron filly, Pearl, at Dominion Exhibition, Regina. Owned by W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.

cajoling it, as it were—that will readily calm it. If it objects to go past an object on account of its being afraid of it, it should be coaxed in order to induce it to pass the same. It is quite wrong to force it to pass the object by means of punishment. It is a good plan to allow a young horse to have a good look at any object for which it evinces much fear, it being coaxed to go close up to it and to smell at it, so that the animal may convince itself that it is harmless and that its fears are groundless. If this is done, the horse will probably take but little or no notice of the same object next time it passes or encounters it. It is easy enough, as a rule, to overcome and eradicate the propensity to shy which arises from greenness and nervousness in a young, unmade horse by proper and patient management.

Not infrequently horses are addicted to the habit of shying or swerving at certain objects merely as the result of light-heartedness, or of an excess of high spirits, due to their being very fresh or under-worked and full of oats. In cases of quite familiar objects, and of which it ordinarily takes no notice whatever, and very often, in addition to shying or swerving, the animal bucks or kicks up its heels at the same time, when it is being ridden. This mischievous or playful—though often very awkward and annoying—kind of shying, which is caused by an exuberance of spirits, is practised only while the horse remains fresh and ceases as soon as the animal settles down to its work, and has expended its superfluous energy.

Duroc Jerseys

Oscar Miller

Cheadle



Poland Chinas

O. C. Miller

Alberta

The Bearing Rein.

Occasionally one comes across a farmer who reins his horses too high, even when at their farm work. A bearing rein is not a bad thing on a farm harness, if it is kept sufficiently slack. It prevents the horse from reaching down to the ground to nibble at the grass, and so makes it much less likely that the collar will slip forward on the neck, only to draw the mane into lumps beneath it as it slips back. But, while a moderately slack rein may be useful, a tight rein is foolishness upon the farm, except in cases of viciousness. A vicious horse is often safer if reined up tightly.

Prices of Pure Bred Cattle in England.

One of our English exchanges notes that although prices for Shorthorns and Sussex cattle have fallen in England

this season, the prices for Jerseys and Aberdeen-Angus have kept well up. This paper quotes the average prices at six Shorthorn sales in England at which average values would run at about £23. At one sale of Sussex cattle the average ran at about £16. At a sale of Jerseys the average was more than £35, and the average at three Aberdeen-Angus sales was above £30 per animal. Of course the inclusion in the calculation of other sales in other parts of the country would have caused these prices to vary somewhat.

In storing turnips and mangels, remember that the closer they are kept to the freezing point, if not actually frozen, the better.

One of the papers at Melfort, Sask., reports that two farmers there have flocks of 300 and 440 head of sheep respectively. This looks somewhat as if the farmers in that part of the country were going into sheep keeping.

About two or three issues back we made reference to the new live stock shipping contract being prepared by the railway companies of Canada. A conference will be held in the city of Toronto on Dec. 8 and 9, at which representatives of the railways and of the live stock shipping interests will meet to discuss this contract. The provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan will be represented.

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Importer and Breeder of **Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions**
WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA

Local and Long Distance Phone. Westbourne is 17 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie on Minnedosa and Yorkton Branch, C.P.R.

Clydesdales—Shorthorns—Yorkshires

Premier herd of Shorthorns wherever shown, headed by Shenley Adonis (imp.). Several choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Some splendid Yorkshires, either sex, for immediate sale. Local and Long Distance phone.

Jas. Yule, Mgr., Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prop., East Selkirk, Man.

Clydesdale Headquarters

In the United States are at

McLAY BROS., JANESVILLE, WIS.

Horses emanating from our stud are winning from coast to coast. We won nearly all the firsts shown for at fall fairs. SHOW STUFF AND SHOW PROSPECTS FOR SALE.



Bulls For Sale

I have now for sale several choice SHORTHORN BULLS at right prices. My offerings are three 3-year-olds, four 2-year olds and three bull calves of good breeding. A consignment of CLYDE FILLIES will be for sale later.

WRITE AT ONCE.

R. H. Scott

Alameda, Sask.

Riverside Stock Farm

We have on hand three registered Hereford bulls ready for service, also five bulls rising one year old for sale. Have a choice lot of young registered females from one year up, to select from.

Every animal shown at any fair has been successful wherever exhibited. PRICES RIGHT.

E. F. Dobbyn

Melita, Man.



Excelsior Stock Farm

For Sale—Four bulls ready for service and several bull calves. Choice lot of females of all ages to select from. A 3-year old CLYDESDALE STALLION DOUNE LODGE, by PERPETUAL MOTION, also for sale. Write

HUGH WATSON

OXBOW, SASK.

Extraordinary Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Auction

To be held on

Wednesday, December 6th, 1911

Under the Auspices of the

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association

During the week of the International Live Stock Exposition at the

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

55 Head of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, consisting of 25 Bulls and 30 Cows and Heifers.

The bull offering will form the greatest attraction ever presented to Aberdeen-Angus breeders and to the public at Chicago by a breeder, a combination of breeders, or by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. Every bull is bred right and is individually the best that could be found in the different cattle states. Nearly all the bulls have been prize winners at leading shows and fairs, and those that have not been shown possess outstanding show-yard merit. Every bull catalogued for sale is a top-notch. Several should find new homes at the heads of Canadian herds. The cows and the heifers are the tops of the best herds of the corn belt states. Many are show animals and all possess show-yard merit. They are teeming with the blood that has produced the Grand Champions at all the leading Fat Stock Shows of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. There are catalogued nearly 20 head of the famous Blackbird family 20 head of the celebrated Erica and Pride families, and the remainder is composed of the renowned prize winning Queen Mother, Heather Bloom, etc. families. The entire offering has been personally inspected for individuality by Secretary Charles Gray, and will be sold tested, or subject to test, to Canadians. For catalogues address **Charles Gray, Secretary and Sale Manager, 817 Exchange Avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.**



A Sale of Pure Bred Shropshires

(75 EWES—15 RAMS)

An Auction Sale of Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep

will be held at the

W. C. Sutherland Farm, near Saskatoon, on Wednesday, Nov. 29

THE sheep are a select lot, having been selected in the East by one of the best Shropshire men in Canada. There will be no reserve bids. All animals offered will be sold. This will afford a splendid opportunity for persons wanting good sheep to secure them at their own price.

This is the first Annual Sale of pure bred stock to be held on this farm. Next year Shorthorns will be added.

It will be the biggest sale of pure bred Shropshires ever held in the West.

Intending purchasers will be conveyed to the farm. Conveyances will start from the Kerr Block, Second Avenue, Saskatoon. The sale will begin at 10.30 a.m.

The W. C. Sutherland Farms, Saskatoon, Sask.

J. C. SMITH, Manager

W. C. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor

Pure Bred Stock Sales in Quebec.

The Quebec live stock associations have made a commencement in holding pure-bred stock sales, similar to those held by the associations in Western Canada. The first sale of this kind was held in Montreal on October 12. It is said that there are quite a number of districts in Quebec where the introduction of some really well bred stock would do a great deal of good. We notice from the reports of the sale that one of the noticeable features was the evident lack of appreciation of animal values, as shown by the bidding. In some cases the poorer animals sold at a higher price than the better ones. This fact is pointed out as showing the need of a campaign of education as to live stock values.

Pork and Artichokes.

The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, issued by direction of the Minister of Agriculture of that country, contains this item, which is worth reading:—

"At the Hawkesbury Agricultural College they have an acre of sandy loam which was planted with Jerusalem artichokes several years ago. In



F. T. Shaw's champion Yorkshire sow at the Edmonton Exhibition.

April every year they bring a portable pig-house on to the ground, and sixty young pigs are turned in to root out the tubers. The pigs do this willingly, and put on 1 lb. per head per day for six weeks. At the same time they manure the ground with their excreta. They are taken off before they have devoured all the tubers, because a few are required as seed for next crop. The ground is cultivated, being already sown with the remnants of the crop. The pigs are sent to market, when it is found that the acre of artichokes has produced over a ton of pork, worth about £50.

"The above reminds us of the gentleman (American, of course), who discovered that rats breed faster than cats, and established a large cat-skin farm. An equal number of cats and rats were turned into an enclosure. The cats kept down the surplus rats, whilst after the periodical harvest of cat-skins, the carcasses were thrown back as food for the rats; and so on for ever.

"But the artichoke yarn is quite true. Any reader can go to the college and see the work in progress; and, moreover, if he is a pig breeder, he can repeat it himself on a waste corner of his farm."

By the way, we believe that artichokes will grow all right in Western Canada as well.

Prof. Bedford writes regarding them as follows: "The Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) thrives on almost any drained land without much attention to manuring or artificial fertilization. It requires very little cultivation and once planted there are usually enough tubers left in the ground for next year's seed. They are never injured by frost when left in the ground. We grew them successfully at Brandon for a number of years. There are at least three varieties, but only the earliest should be grown as the late ones produce only small tubers. They are not to be generally recommended, as one of our native varieties is already a bad weed in some parts of the Red River Valley."

LAKE SIDE STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Now is the time to buy a good bull calf from show ring stuff—the producing kind that have plenty of teats, and at farmers' prices. For sale also, some Barred Rock cockerels, at farmers' prices.

ROWLAND NESS,

DE WINTON, ALBERTA

CLYDESDALE HORSES FOR SALE

All ages from foals to brood mares. I have two magnificent young stallions coming three years old, both prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibitions 1910 and 1911.

Prices right; terms arranged. Correspondence solicited or come and see them.

JOSEPH RINN,

ELM CREEK, MAN.



Shorthorns

Herd head by Keir Emblem, imported, 79045. Choice breeding stock both sex, at Rock bottom prices. Come and see them or write for Price and terms. 65 head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sex. Eggs in season.

R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask. Phone G.T.P., C.P.R. 375 and C.N.R.

English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, **Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize** horses. Have been exhibited at leading shows in the West. Prize winners from the Shire and Hackneys at London and Dominion 1911. Never defeated in England or Canada.

Homewood Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

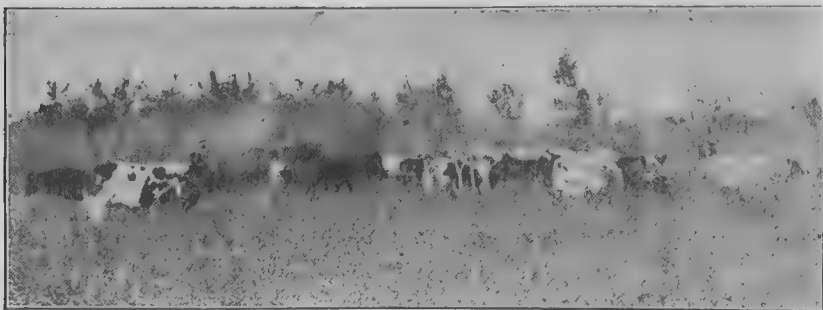
P. B. Ross, Prop.

The Percheron Society of America

The only recognized registry association for Percheron horses. Gained 224 new members in August alone. This rapid growth is but one indication of the increasing interest in America's most popular draft horse—the horse that goes with better farming, a larger income and a higher standard of living on the farm.

For further information, address

Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



Lots of Feed in Northern Saskatchewan. This shows a part of the bunch of over 40 head of cattle owned by David Ford, J.P., Ford, Sask., grazing in the open. Note the pasture up to their bellies.

Co-operation in Selling Live Stock.

The Farmers' Review, one of our U.S. exchanges, has this to say regarding the success attending co-operative effort of a community of breeders in Wisconsin: A good demonstration of the benefits which may accrue to a community interested in similar lines of live stock breeding is found in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. As the result of local co-operation among Holstein breeders, a single locality in that section has received over \$300,000 in exchange for live stock sold to go outside of the state during the last year. A local community breeding association is largely responsible for this good showing. Individual breeders have pooled their interests in an endeavor to produce good cattle and to advertise the fact to the buying public. If a prospective buyer fails to find just what he wants on one farm, the farmer takes him to his next-door neighbor, and so on, throughout the community until the sale is made. In this way the community has become a noted Holstein centre and every farmer is profiting thereby. There need be no fear of overdoing such co-operation. This may be as successfully applied to other breeds of live stock, or to the production of other farm crops. Community interest in similar lines of farming or live stock breeding proves a valuable asset rather than undesirable competition, as it was formerly considered.

New Bulletin on Bovine Tuberculosis.

Farmers' Bulletin 473, soon to be issued by Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, contains an important and most comprehensive statement of facts on bovine tuberculosis. The bulletin deals with the history, nature, symptoms of the disease; how it spreads, how a herd is infected, the tuberculin test, and its prevention and suppression.

"Tuberculosis," the bulletin states, "is a wide-spread disease affecting animals and also man. Human beings and cattle are its chief victims, but there is no kind of animal that will not take it. Hogs and chickens are quite often affected; horses, sheep, and goats being affected but seldom, however."

The disease is contagious. It spreads from cow to cow in a herd until most of them are affected. It is slow in developing and may not become noticeable for months or even years. The tuberculin test, which can not do harm to the healthy cow, reveals the germ in a few

hours, and always proves successful when in the hands of an experienced veterinarian."

"The disease is common among hogs," the bulletin goes on, "the public abattoirs report that a serious percentage of hogs inspected is found to be tuberculous. The losses among cattle and hogs are enormous, amounting to millions of dollars annually."

Turning to the infection of human beings with the tuberculosis germ through cattle, the bulletin says: "Milk is the staple food of infants and young children and is usually taken in the raw state. If this milk is taken from a tuberculous cow it may contain millions of living tubercle germs. Young children fed on such milk often contract the disease, and it is frequent cause of death among them."

Meat from tuberculous cattle is not so likely to convey the infection for several reasons. It does not so frequently contain the germs, cooking destroys those that may be present, and, lastly, meat is not consumed by very young children.

As to the spread of the disease, the bulletin says: "Sooner or later the tuberculous cow begins to give off the germs of the disease. The germs escape by the mouth and nose, the bowels, in the milk, and in discharges from the genital organs. When the germs are being given off in any of these ways, the disease is known as open tuberculosis."

The bulletin concludes with: "Dark, dirty, crowded stables are favorable to tuberculosis. Under these conditions the disease spreads rapidly and is only kept out with difficulty."

"Clean, airy, well-lighted stables, on the other hand, are unfavorable to the development of the disease. If brought into such a stable it does not spread so rapidly and is not so difficult to get rid of as in the first case."

"A well built, sanitary stable need not be made of expensive material or of elaborate design, but should have plenty of light, air, and drainage."

"Light is very important. Direct sunlight is a great destroyer of germ life. Tubercle bacilli soon die if exposed to sunlight. It is a disinfectant, always ready to work without cost."

Geo. C. Knight, "Kent Lodge," Kennedy, Sask.—Please find enclosed for renewal of my subscription. Have neglected remitting, and, like the old woman, "never miss the water till the well went dry." It seems as though something were out of line to be without "the great farm paper," after six or seven years' continuous subscription. Kindly arrange for my paper, as I would not think of being without it even at \$4 per year.

Vanstone & Rogers

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF FINE Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys



Imported Clydesdale Stallion "Look Out," winner of aged class, Edmonton Fair, 1911, imported and owned by Vanstone & Rogers.

Our barns are full of the very best horses we could pick in Europe. We have Clydesdales, two and three years of age, both stallions and mares; Percherons mares and stallions, two and three years of age; Belgian mares and stallions, one, two and three years of age. Also some select Hackney stallions. The above were all picked out with great care, and all our horses are of the low down blocky type, with great weight. Our yearlings weigh from 1300 to 1450 lbs., two year olds 1500 to 1800, and three year olds crowding a ton. Now is the time to buy a stallion, as you have plenty of time to get him acclimated before you will need him. Special inducement to men who can pay a little cash.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

Vanstone & Rogers,
Stables and Head Office, Wawa, Ont., Man.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of **CLYDESDALE** Stallions, Mares, both imported and homebred. Also **SHORTHORN** cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good **SHETLAND** ponies for sale. Our success in the show rings speaks for the quality of our animals, and we can supply prize winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

Prices Reasonable.

Terms Arranged

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C.P.R. Main Line, or railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold P.O., Sask.
8 miles north of Balgonie.

Forest Home Farm



Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Barred P. Rocks

20 Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies. Our Clydes more prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1911, than won by any other exhibitor.

A splendid lot of March and April pigs, both sexes.

A grand lot of Rock Cockerels. Order early and get the best.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

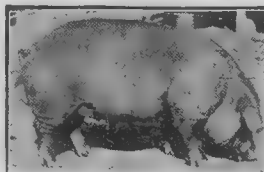
Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions For Sale

SACRIFICE SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE AND ONE HACKNEY STALLION

In order to make room for an importation of Percherons, I am forced to sell the above stallions at slaughter prices. Write at once.

NEIL A. LOVE, Carman, Man.

Duroc Jersey Swine Pleasant Valley Herd



Sunny Jim.

BROTHER FARMER! Do you want something in the hog line that will do you good? My Durocs secured BOTH CHAMPIONSHIPS at the Calgary Fair. CHAMPION SUNNY JIM heads the herd. I have a number of PRIZE WINNING MALES for sale, winners of firsts and seconds; also sows and herds. Can fit you out with SINGLES, PAIRS or HERDS.

JOHN MAURER

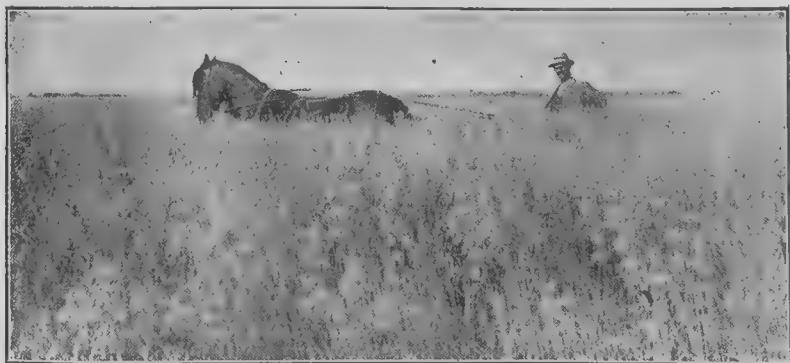
Clive, Alta.

Your Renewal To The Nor'-West Farmer Free

in return for only

Two New Yearly Subscriptions.

Send us \$2 and the names of two new subscribers and we will renew your own subscription FREE.



The kind of crops they grow in Saskatchewan. This photo is sent us by David Ford, J. P. Ford, Sask. It shows Mr Ford driving through his crop of oats. He says that his crop has been one of the heaviest he has ever seen, although he farmed for 21 years in Cheshire, England.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Exporters of
Pedigree Live Stock
of all descriptions.

Draft Horses a Specialty

We buy from the breeders in Europe and ship direct to our clients, who thus obtain what they require at anything from 30 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can obtain it any other way.

Our Mr. Hickman will be at the International, at Chicago, and also at the Mid-Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., and may be reached by letter care of La Salle Hotel, La Salle St., Chicago, or Wellington Hotel, Guelph, Ont. All those who are ever likely to want imported stock should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.

Homewood Stock Farm
Galloways, Berkshires, Oxford
Down Sheep and Angora Goats

I have a good lot of Berkshires and Angora Goats for sale. Also a number of Oxford Down lambs, both sexes.

Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

James Bray

Portage la Prairie

Man

Pleasant View Clydesdales

Clydesdales of excellent breeding and splendid quality for sale. Sired by such famous horses as Woodend Garry, Sdow King, Refiner and Evergrand. Write

W. R. BASKIER

Napinka, Man.

Clydesdales For Sale

Mares and fillies of choice breeding, also 5-year-old stallion British Cheer, by Revelanta, for sale. Write

R. E. FOSTER

MELITA, MAN

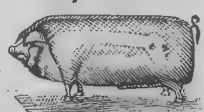
Tantallon Farm

**Home of Choice Clydesdales,
Shorthorns and Leicesters**

Some choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask.

Sunnyside Stock Farm YORKSHIRES



Largest display of Yorkshires at Brandon Fair. Twenty breeding sows. One hundred pigs for immediate sale. Write now.

A. D. McDONALD & SON, Napinka, Man.

Braeside Holsteins

Champion Cow, Champion Bull and Champion Herd at Calgary Exhibition, 1911. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale, singly or in carload lots.

T. LAYCOCK & SON, Calgary, Alta.
P.O. Box 1994

Fairview Farm Yorkshires

I am now offering several choice boars and a few sows for sale at tempting prices.

Also a 3-year old Clydesdale stallion and a choice Ayrshire bull. Write
Wellington Hardy, Roland, Man.



Three of a kind. Shropshire ewes owned by R. P. Cooper, champions at a number of Old Country Shows.

Popularity of the Shrop.

Not only is the Shropshire one of the most popular breeds of sheep in Canada, but it appears also that they have secured an extremely strong hold in the United States. This may be learned from the fact that during the past financial year of the American Shropshire Registry Association there were issued 20,929 certificates and 5,539 transfers. During the year the secretary-treasurer of the association handled \$18,257.

Tuberculosis Among Cattle.

From an Address by P. B. Tustin, Winnipeg Food Inspector, at the recent Dominion Exhibition, Regina, Sask.

The greatest enemy to the farmer, dairyman, stockbreeder and general public is a disease known under the name of tuberculosis. It is the enemy of the three first named, because its ravages among cattle cause the loss of millions of dollars, and to the general public because more people suffer from and die of this disease than all other communicable diseases put together.

Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, but before any marked results can be made in the fight now being waged against it in all parts of the civilized world it is necessary that the people interested in the farming and cattle industries should thoroughly understand the cause of the disease, the manner in which it is spread from one animal to another and the best methods of fighting against it.

The disease is caused by the tubercle bacillus, a germ so small that a special

measurement called a "Mu" has been invented to describe it. A mu is one twenty-five thousandth part of an inch, and the tubercle bacillus is from one to three mu in length. Although it is so small that it cannot be seen by the naked eye, it grows at such an enormous rate under favorable conditions that the result can readily be seen. The bacilli are like short rods in shape.

The most favorable conditions for the growth of the tubercle bacillus is darkness, dampness, general uncleanness and bad air, and unfortunately large numbers of cow stables are built where these very conditions exist—windows (if any) small and dirty, or with lean-to sheds built against the side of the stable shutting out the light; wooden doors which absorb much liquid manure; and no ventilation.

Can it be wondered that our cows, which in this country are often stabled for four or five months during the winter, under these very conditions, get the disease? It is very rarely found in the range cattle, that live and are fed out of doors the year round, and the reason is because they get lots of fresh air, sunshine and exercise, and the tubercle bacilli are more rapidly killed by sunshine than anything else.

Dairy cows need to be kept under the most healthy conditions to thrive. It is a great strain on the vitality of a cow herself to be milked twice daily for days together, and if she is not well fed, provided with fresh air and sunlight, good, pure water and well groomed (which takes the place of outdoor exercise in winter) she would get very weak and poor, and if she should come in contact with the tubercle bacilli she will not have sufficient strength to resist the germ and will readily fall a victim.

Cattle become infected with the germ

PARAMOUNT STOCK FARM

**BREEDS AND
IMPORTS**

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, SHIRES.

Say, Brother Horseman if you want to buy a Stallion, go to Hudson, Iowa, and see **CROWNOVER'S** New Importation of Big Flashy Draft Ton Type, that are sound and right in every way, and a square deal is guaranteed. Not hot air, but High-class horses at right prices. Special prices to dealers. Send 10c for large picture of the finest horse parade in the world.

Wm. Crownover, Hudson, Iowa.

C.G.W. Ry. from St. Paul.

Balgreggan Clydesdales —AND— **SHROPSHIRE**



My latest importation of 23 Clydesdales—19 stallions and 4 fillies—are getting into good shape, after their long trip. Have been selling some of them already. My present offerings include 35 stallions and several good mares and fillies, both homebred and imported. Also some nice Shropshire ewes and rams.

John A. Turner

Calgary

Alberta

Business Jerseys

The Best in the West

Our breeding herd contains the best blood that money could buy in the United States of America and on the Isle of Jersey. We are offering two bulls, a three-year old, and a bull calf, also six cows, two three year olds and the rest all under seven. All cows in calf to our best bulls, for immediate sale. Stock always for sale. Write for particulars.

Joseph Harper & Sons
Kinley Sask.

Rugby Stock Farm Berkshires

Fifteen breeding sows, from the best Ontario stock. Herd boar imported. Forty pigs for summer and fall sale.

McGregor & Bowman, Forrest, Man.



**Holsteins, Yorkshires
Leicesters**

Some good ram lambs for sale.

REASONABLE PRICE.

A. B. POTTER
C.N.R. Langbank, Sask

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

At Glenalmond Stock Farm

Baron Voucher (imp.) at head of Shorthorns, Choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Imported Clydesdales—10 stallions and 5 mares—for sale.

C. F. LYALL, Strome, Alta.

Herefords-Yorkshires

At Spring Brook Stock Farm

Domineer (300905) at head of herd. A few choice Bulls, including Royal Jap (8429) for sale; also some females, Yorkshire boars and sows.

G. H. GRAY, Austin, Man.

Herefords —At Elkhorn Stock Farm—

Jolly Boy 10442, Champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at head of herd; also home of Model, 10443, Champion Hereford female at same show. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

Herd of 80 head to select from.

Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

J. G. WASHINGTON,
Elsie Stock Farm,
Breeders of
NINGA, MAN.

Shorthorns & Clydesdales

STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE

ISLAND PARK FARM

Hereford Cattle Dorset Horn Sheep

Happy Christmas, 4 years champion of Western Canada, at head of Hereford herd. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Can supply breeding sheep at anytime. For immediate sale, 2 shearing and 2 ram lambs.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Hayfield Station, Man

T. C. NORRIS,
Live Stock Auctioneer
GRISWOLD MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

Clydesdales For Sale

STALLIONS—Sooty Bryce, by Scottish Crest, 2 years old; Lochinvar, by Show King, 3 years old; Baron Rozelle by Baron Beaulieu.

MARES—Hazel Bell (imp.) by King Thomas, 4 years old and Ruby Barber (imp.) by Ruby Pride

JAS. BURNETT, NAPINKA, MAN.

Cherry Bank Stock Farm

Home of Prize Winning and Record Performing Ayrshire Herd headed by the noted champion bull, Netherhall Milkman (imp.) Can fill orders for young bulls and females, any ages, from our show herd, to the complete satisfaction of the most fastidious buyer. Write your wants to **P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Quebec, Farm 2-mile from Howick.**

Suffolk Down Sheep

Flock of 100 head. For sale, 20 rams and a good selection of ewes and ewe lambs. Special attention given to Western customers. Write early.

Elm Park Stock Farm
Jas. Bowman Guelph, Ontario

Gaetz Valley Stock Farm

Home of the Choicest
Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln Sheep

I can supply you with good show stuff, or choice breeding stock of any of the above breeds. I have also a bunch of good grades for sale. Write for prices; they are reasonable.
W T Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley Stock Farm, Gaetz Valley, Alta.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, Box 68, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.
FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Maple Shade Stock Farm

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. The home of exceedingly choice Shorthorns and Clydesdales of all ages. Herd headed by imported Broadmind, a pure-bred Cruickshanks Broadhocks bull, Clydesdale stud headed by the grand stock stallion, King's Heir. Apply to
Purves Thomson, Purves, Man.

DR. WARNOCK'S Ulcerkure

The wound healing wonder. Heals without leaving a scar or the usual after growth of white hairs. Ulcerkure is the surest and safest of all antiseptics.

Sold in bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00

Western Veterinary Co.

Sole Proprietors

P.O. Box 2132. Winnipeg, Canada

Brookside Holsteins

Young stock of both sexes always for sale. Sir Pieterje of Riverside, champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at head of herd. Our two-year-old heifer, Colanthe of Riverside, won first in the dairy competition at the same show.

Michener Bros. Red Deer, Alta

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Stock for sale. All ages. Good strains. REASONABLE PRICES.

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alta.

BEAR LAKE HOLSTEINS

We have 10 registered bull calves that are of the kind that will please you. By high class sires and out of heavy producing dams. They will grow out into excellent herd bulls. We also have 12 high grade calves that will make a foundation for a fine dairy herd. A bargain for the lot. Let us hear from you.

BEAR LAKE STOCK FARM,
Carl. Gaumnitz, Mgr. BUTLER, MINN.

Send for Free Sample of

THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.

CANADIAN STAMP CO., P.O. Box 383, WINNIPEG.



James Bowman's Elm Park Beauty 4th. Championship Angus cow at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dominion Exposition at Regina.

in three ways: (1st) By eating food contaminated with bacilli; (2nd) by inoculation—the bacilli getting into cuts and sores; (3rd) by breathing impure air.

The first is the most common. A cow cannot spit, and the germs which grow in her body pass out in her manure. If a cow's lungs are tubercular she coughs up the infected matter from her lungs, and, not being able to spit like a person, swallows what she coughs up; it becomes mixed with the food and passes out with the manure with the undigested food.

The remedy costs practically nothing. Have your herd tested and remove the diseased animals from their midst. Put a concrete floor in your stable—it lasts forever. At least put concrete gutters and driveways and allow room for feed passages in front of cows and install steel stanchions. The cost is slightly more at first, but the cost of subsequent repairs is eliminated. Insert lots of windows in your barn. Build your stable on high ground where natural drainage is assured. Keep the stable cleaned out daily. The manure will do good to your land if spread, but if allowed to accumulate loses its fertilizing value, and if you have a diseased animal in your herd the manure from it will infect your healthy cattle, hogs and poultry, when they are rooting or scratching in the manure pile.

Remember that it is now recognized by all authorities who have made a careful study of the disease, that cattle tuberculosis can be given to children and adults by drinking the diseased milk. Groom the cows and keep their milk clean and pure. Wipe the flanks and udder with a clean, damp cloth before milking, and curycumb the cow daily. Also keep the hair on udder clipped short. Clean milk keeps much longer than dirty milk.

Notes From the Old Country.

Death of Noted Ayrshire Exporter.—British Food Statistics.—\$3,500 for a Shorthorn Cow.

From our Special Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 26, 1911.

Many Canadians will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Andrew Mitchell, formerly of Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, perhaps the best known of exporters of Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Mitchell, who was a man of striking physique and personality, was still in his prime, his age being 52. In his earlier days as a farmer he took keenly to the breeding of Clydesdale horses, in which he earned considerable success. While he continued his interest in Clydesdales by serving, up till his death, on the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, his main concern for the past twenty years was the breeding and exportation of Ayrshire cattle. It is safe to say that no man had more numerous or notable transactions with Canada in this line than Mr. Mitchell. He also developed trade with the United States, Finland, Sweden, Australia and other points where Ayrshire customers are to be found. Within more recent years, too, he succeeded in opening up trade with the far East, Japan taking quite a number of Ayrshires to his account. In May, 1909, his famous herd of Ayrshires at Barcheskie were dispersed, and they realized a record sale for this side of the water. Mr. Mitchell, who was unmarried, afterwards vacated the tenancy of Barcheskie and took up residence at Lochfergus, Kirkcudbright, another farm the name of which is closely associated with the history of the Ayrshire breed. One of Mr. Mitchell's sisters is the wife of Mr. Andrew Montgomery, Netherhall, Kirkcudbright, the famous Clydesdale

I have for SALE some extra fine Improved English Berks, male and female. Can book your orders for pigs from my prize winners due to farrow soon. Also, some Holstein Bull Calves of the Dekol strain, ancestors holding records for performance, for sale at a right price. C. W. WEAVER, Deloraine.

Inverell Yorkshires

Pigs of both sexes and young stock always for sale.

K. Finlayson, N. Battleford, Sask.

Summerhill OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Have been before the public since 1879. They have furnished foundation stock for flocks all over Canada and the United States. Ewes and rams, all ages, can be supplied in any numbers. Special attention given to Western trade.

Peter Arkell & Sons Teeswater, Ont.

The J. C. Ranch

We have been breeding and importing CLYDESDALES in Alberta for 27 years. Our Ideal is the BIG, DRAFTY TYPE—The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and imported pure bred CLYDESDALES west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying. A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

JNO. CLARK Jr., P. O. Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Mutineer, 80006, Champion Shorthorn Bull at Calgary Exhibition at head of herd. The herd from Belmont Farm was also champion at Calgary Show, 1911. Young bulls and some females for sale.

J. H. MELICK, Edmonton, Alta.
P. O. Box 645

Knyvett's Percherons

IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Six stallions and two mares for immediate sale. Am making new importation in the fall. Write for further information.

W. G. KNYVETT, Strathmore, Alta.

Hazeldean Clydesdales

Imported and Canadian bred stallions and mares for sale. Large selection always on hand. New importation in the fall. Am offering Bay Ronald, 9558, as a special attraction.

DUNCAN CLARK, Crowfoot, Alta.

Lakeview Dairy Farm

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE HOGS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Young Bulls, also lambs and pigs of both sexes, always for sale

J. ALSTON, Prince Albert, Sask.

Angus Cattle and Berkshire Hog

At Spruce Coulee Stock Farm

ALSO BUFF ORPINGTON FOWL

Phone and Station, Bittern Lake

LEW HUTCHINSON, Duhamel, Alta.

F. TORRANCE, VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and Dental operations a specialty.

Office: 334 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG
Telephone 295

Suthwyn Farm Oxfords

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Fifteen or twenty rams of excellent breeding. Write at once to

A. Baxter, Box 31 Louise Bridge, Man.

Auction Sale Postponed

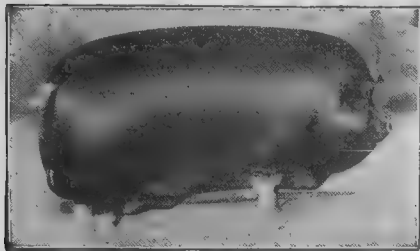
On account of stormy weather the sale of

Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon

previously announced for November 8, has been postponed until November 28, 1911, at 10 a.m. W. C. Sutherland's Sheep Sale comes next day. The offerings include 80 head Shorthorns and high-grade cattle; Jerseys, Horses, Pigs, Farm Implements, Hay, Oat Sheaves, Rye Grass Seed, etc. Purchasers of stock who came to Saskatoon for sale on original date will be allowed amount of second railway fare on November 28. Bus leaves C.N.R. station for Caswell Farm at 9.30 and 12 noon.

1910 Poland China 1911 Champions

Winning all the 1911 Championships,
THREE MEDALS AND ALL FIRSTS
At Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina



I show my breeders, breed my winners, carry the swill pail and keep a correct date of the breeding myself, no guess work. Imported and home bred stock for sale.
F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

Jersey Cattle AND Berkshire Hogs

Pure bred Stock for Sale
RICE SHEPPARD - Strathcona, Alta.

Holstein Dairy Farm

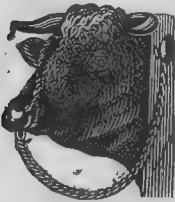
Home of Faforit 10th Beauty.
Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Farm 8 miles from Winnipeg and 1 1/2 miles from Bergen Station, main line C.P.R. Correspondence solicited and inspection of herd invited.
HOMER SMITH, Winnipeg, Man.
P.O. Box 1894. Phone, Ft. Rouge 1200 R.

Sunnyside Stock Farm

Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep, and Tamworth and Yorkshire hogs. Stock always for sale.
JOS. RYE & SON, RR NO. 2 Edmonton, Alta

Fairlight Stock Farm

Yorkshires-Berkshires-Tamworths
Herd includes champion and first prize winners at the large Western Fairs. Stock for sale. Farm adjoining both C.N.R. and C.P.R. stations.
W. H. MORTSON, Fairlight, Sask



MOUNT ROYAL STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bull, Crimson Flash, 2-yrs. old, by Prince Royal, for sale. Females for sale in the spring.

H. O. AYERST
Mount-Royal - Man.

Holstein Cattle For Sale

Several two-year-old and one-year-old heifers, heifer calves and bull calves. Prices to suit the times.
JAMES HERRIOT, Box 144, Seaside, Man

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

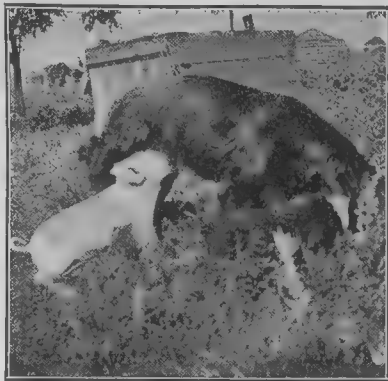
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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

39 FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Church St., Toronto, Ontario



UNUSUAL FAMILY COMBINATION.

This picture was taken on the Farm of Mrs. Sangster, near Neepawa. The bitch had just one pup, and a sow had just one little pig. The sow died, and the bitch very generously adopted the little orphan porker, and appeared to be as fond of it as her own offspring. The picture shows the wee piggie "helping himself."

exporter of Canada, while another of his sisters is the wife of Mr. McDowall, Girdstingwood, perhaps the most successful Scottish exhibitor of fat sheep at the annual Christmas shows. For several months past the late Mr. Mitchell was laid aside by illness. During this period a most regrettable incident occurred. A report got abroad that he had succumbed to his illness, and this, unfortunately, was published in two newspapers which, owing to proximity of the hour of going to press had not the time to take the customary means of verifying the report before committing it to print.

An examination of the area of land in Great Britain under cultivation, conducted by the Board of Agriculture, shows a reduction of about half a million acres in the course of the past 20 years, the actual loss of about 1 1/2 million acres of land under arable cultivation being only partially compensated for by laying down a million acres of grass. The acreage of grain crops was substantially reduced, but the area of potatoes has been well maintained and indeed increased, while fruit cultivation has extended very markedly. The crops of the decade 1901-10 were shown to have been on the average considerably better than those of 1891-1900, and consequently the effect of reduced acreage on total supplies had been somewhat diminished. The annual average price of wheat ranged during the 20 years from 37s. in 1891 and 36s. 11d. in 1909, to 22s. 10d. in 1894. Oats ranged in price from 20s. 2d. in 1902 to 14s. 6d. in 1895. The report also furnishes some interesting particulars on the imports of foodstuffs and on the various sources of supplies. When the previous report was issued, it will be remembered that I dealt fully with these details, the outstanding feature of which was the rapid progress of the Argentine Republic in the supply of frozen meat to Great Britain. The present report states that the average total imports of wheat (including flour) per head of the population in 1891-1900 amounted to 275 lbs. and increased in the next decade to 292 lbs., thereby supplying the deficiency caused by the reduction of home crops. The imports of this class of foodstuffs from foreign countries declined from 232 lbs. to 197 lbs. per head, while those from British possessions increased from 43 to 95 lbs. per head. The imports of beef increased from 9 1/2 to 15 lbs. per head of the population, the whole increase in this case coming from outside the Empire. In 1910 the number of live cattle imported from Canada was 78,691, a decrease of about 30 per cent. on the 1909 figures. Of butter Canada sent only 17,000 cwts. in 1910 out of the total imports of 4,325,539 cwts., this contribution of 17,000 cwts. comparing with 43,000 cwts. from the Dominion two years previously. Cheese supplies from Canada showed an increase in 1910, while of flour the Canadian exports to this country were increased by more than 700,000 cwts.

A Shorthorn cow, Crescent XII., sold at the remarkably high figure for a female of 700 guineas (about \$3,500) at the dispersion sale of the Pirrieswell herd, one of the most renowned in the county of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The

Pirrieswell dispersion formed the last of the series of Shorthorn sales to which I referred in my last letter. The high-priced cow is a red member of the Crocus family, calved in 1907. At last season's sale at Pirrieswell, a bull calf, of which she was the dam, sold at \$5,000 (1,000 guineas). The price is regarded as perhaps a record for a member of the female sex. The buyers were Messrs. Wallis & Gresson, Edgecote, England. The famous William Duthie, Collynie, who was the second highest bidder for this cow, bought another, a four year old roan, Fairy Queen VII., at 300 guineas. The excellent average of about \$325 was obtained for no fewer than 92 head, the total proceeds of the sale being about \$30,000.

Three or four things hogs must have—dryness in their beds, sunlight, exercise, feed, and again dryness.

The more we talk with practical cattle feeders, the more do we find that they lay great stress on correctness of type.

McKelvey and Brown have advertised an auction sale of 800 breeding sheep, ewes and rams, to be held at Ponoka, Alberta, on November 20.

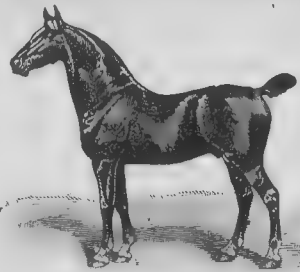
It is said that about 200 or more horses are being wintered out of doors at Grande Prairie, in the upper Peace River country.

The Holstein breed of cattle is only being introduced to British stockmen. A herd book for the breed has been started in the Old Country, the first volume of which is being prepared. The Holstein made its first appearance among British registered breeds last year.

At a dinner recently given by the president of the Hereford Herd Book Society in England, many good things about the Hereford breed of cattle were said by those who made addresses. One of the claims made for the Herefords was that there were more free from tuberculosis than any other breed of cattle.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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You will consistently get better prices and better treatment. We have been established here for 47 years and there is your guarantee that the best house to deal with is

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With "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—The best known and most reliable Stock Food on the market. Farmers, Stockmen and Breeders all use it and praise it because it gives animals new strength and endurance—purifies the blood—improves their appearance—and at the same time, saves corn and oats, and only costs you

3 FEEDS For ONE CENT

For sale by Dealers everywhere, and the price will be refunded if it don't save you money.

Write for copy of our "3,000 Stock Book"—the most helpful Book ever published for the Farmer and Stockman. Sent free.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, - TORONTO.

Here Is What One Stock Raiser Says
DALESVILLE, QUE.
The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed postal notes for \$15.00, the amount of my account. I have found International Stock Food excellent for my horses and cattle, and pigs. It has given me every satisfaction, and I would not be without it. As soon as my present supply is finished I shall send a further order.
(Signed) J. V. SMITH.

59



Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1800.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.,
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a spavin, ringbone, splint, curb or lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

Kendall's Spavin Cure

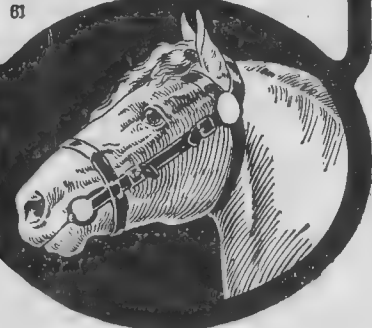
For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry.

The experience of Mr. Peter Otoo of Daniston, Ont., is merely typical of thousands. He says—"I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction."

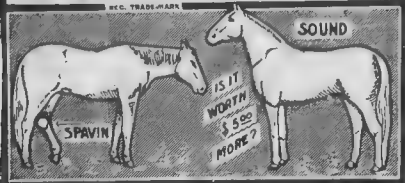
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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Stifle "Out."

Subscriber, Tugaskie, Sask. — "Mare, 3½ years, has a stiffening of the left hind leg. It has happened three times in the past six months, and seems in the nature of cramps. It comes on in spasms, the leg being rigid from the hip to the fetlock, and is stretched away back, more so when one touches the cords. She is not able to step backwards or forward on it. The leg is very tender to touch at the time, more so on the inside of the thigh, and the cords are very hard and slightly enlarged. It does not last very long. The second time it lasted only about half an hour and then I drove her eight miles, and she seemed quite free. The third time she was taken was three days later, and this lasted much longer, but she was all right when I went into the stable the next morning, except showing a slight stiffness when I led her out."

Answer.—The patella, or small bone in front of the stifle, gets displaced and the leg is stiff and useless until the bone slips back into place. To reduce this dislocation, tie a rope around the pastern and drag the leg forward as far as possible, then press upon the bone and push it towards the body. As soon as it returns to its place, the animal can bend its leg as if nothing were the matter. Then apply a blister over the part and keep the mare quiet for a few days.

Nasal Discharge.

T. L., Warner, Alberta. — "Valuable mare, 7-years-old, started with running nose this spring, the discharge being mainly from one nostril. She has no cough or cold, for which we treated in the first place. She eats extra well and keeps in good condition, but seems to breathe heavily at all times."

Answer.—Coming from one nostril only, and with symptoms of heavy breathing, this nasal discharge indicates disease of one or more of the sinuses or air chambers of that side of the head. An operation may be required, and you had better take her to a veterinary surgeon.

Out of Condition.

H. A., Treesbank, Man.—"Started to work 3-year-old mare in spring of 1910. Worked well every second day. Fairly good eater, only slow; soon got run down. Didn't gain any all winter. Put to work last spring. Began to improve and grew until harvest, when she again lost flesh. Has been running in pasture since; stabled at night and fed well, but is not gaining. Teeth apparently all right; hair dry and brittle. Bred her last June."

Answer.—Give a tablespoonful of the following in each feed: Powdered Gentian one pound, ginger two ounces, foennugrek, two ounces, sulphate of iron (exsiccated) two ounces. Mix.

Decayed Tooth.

Subscriber, Swift Current, Sask. — "Mare, 8-years-old, has a rotten upper tooth from which she runs at the nostril. She had a colt this spring. At six weeks old it broke out with running sores and died. Would it be blood poisoning caused from the tooth?"

Answer.—Yes, the colt may have be-

come infected by the pus coming from the mare's nostril. You should take her to a veterinary surgeon and have the tooth out.

Leucorrhoea.

Farmer, Saskatchewan. — "Early in July we bought a little mare about 10 years old. At that time she was fat and sleek, she had been bred twice a short time before getting her. Very soon after she developed a severe cough, and wheezes, when trotting, though I do not know how she could have taken cold. She has a bad discharge from the genital passage, which seems to increase. She has failed in flesh, appetite not very good, though she drinks very freely. Has lumps and pimples on belly and thighs. Have worked her very little and has not been over-driven. Legs swell some when standing in stable."

Answer.—Feed well and give the following medicine: Liq. arsenicates hydrochlor, four ounces, liq. ferri perchlor, eight ounces. Mix and give two tablespoonful in a little water twice a day. Syringe out the passage with a tablespoonful of Condy's fluid to a gallon of warm water once daily.

Dropsy.

C. E. D., Carlyle, Sask. — "A cow three years old, due to have her second calf, was an extreme size and had difficulty in getting around. One day before calving several pailfuls of water came from her. I kept her in and fed her well. She had a fine, strong calf, but the afterbirth did not come away, so I gave her a dose of salts and nitre that night. Next day at noon I took afterbirth away. That was a week ago. She eats fairly well these last three days and milks one gallon of milk a day, but is still very thin and weak. She had good pasture all summer. 1. What was wrong with her? 2. Would it be advisable to breed her again or fatten her?"

Answer.—1. Dropsy of the womb. 2. Yes, you had better fatten her for beef, as she may have a recurrence of the trouble.

Lymphangitis.

Subscriber, Manitoba. — "Mare, 10 years old, took sick in August. Apparently well in the evening, but in the morning was shivering all over, as if cold, and would eat nothing. Then one hind leg began swelling and swelled to an abnormal size and was very stiff for some time. I gave her 1 pint of linseed oil, but it failed to physic. Swelling in leg went away gradually, until nearly gone, but now it has swelled again."

Answer.—Too much feed during idleness is the cause of this trouble. Give her a physic ball, and feed her bran mash without hay until she is purged, which should be in less than twenty-four hours after giving the ball. Then put her on her usual feed, give daily exercise, and administer the following in her feed twice a day: Pot. iodide one drachm, powdered digitalis half a drachm.

Lymphangitis.

L. A. W., Creelman, Sask. — "I have a 9-year-old mare with one front leg that swelled up about a month ago in one night. I laid her off for over a week, bathing her leg three times a day. The swelling came down slowly. It didn't seem to hurt her, so I put her to work a day now and again. Every time I work her, her leg goes down to its natural size and the next morning it is swelled up again clear from the hoof to the point of her shoulder. 1. What would cause it to swell up in the first place? Should she be worked a little or turned out for exercise?"

Answer.—1. See answer under this heading elsewhere. 2. Exercise is necessary to treatment and it does not matter whether she is doing light work or merely turned out. Don't overfeed her.

Let all the horses have exercise every day. Trouble ahead, otherwise.

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Frankness Between Friends.

Says Henry Smith to me one day:
"I got a few short words to say,
The which, I want it understood,
I'm tellin' you for your own good,
An' so I'll say, most free and frank,
The way you act is something rank!
You drink too much, you smoke, you
chew,
You swear like common sailors do.
You gamble, too, an' lead a life
Most aggravatin' to your wife;
An' folks is sayin' all the time
The way you carry on's a crime!
I want it plainly understood
I'm telling you for your own good."

Says I to Mr. Henry Smith:
"Since we are just like kin an' kith,
An' since you've told me where I fail
An' why I oughta be in jail,
I'll speak a little word or two,
Explainin' what is wrong with you;
The hull of which it's understood,
I'm telling you for your own good."

"First, then," I says, "you're such a
cheat,
You swindle every one you meet;
You cheat your brothers in the church
An' leave your neighbor in the lurch;
You seize an' grab by force and fraud
An' call it by the 'will uv God.'
In short, to say it brief an' quit,
You're miser, crook and hypocrite.
You'd rob a baby if you could—
I'm telling you for your own good."

But Henry Smith was very queer;
He hit me just behind the ear.
"Of course," he says, "it's understood
I'm sluggin' you for your own good."

Five "coppers" come up in their cart
An' pried us old-time friends apart;
They took their sticks uv loaded wood
An' clubbed us hard for our own good.

In court the Judge says: "Gentlemen,
Don't try to be so frank again;
Be chary of the words you speak,
Lest you be swatted on the cheek.
I fine you ten—it's understood
I'm doing it for your own good."

The moral is, don't be too frank;
It gets you nuthin' at the bank.
Just keep your thoughts beneath your
hood—
I'm telling you for your own good.

Berton Brayley.

A Business Arrangement.

By Frances Bent Dillingham.

"There is certainly something queer
about your new cook, mother," said
Elizabeth Biddle. "I don't see how you
happened to take her."

"But, my dear," protested Elizabeth's
mother, "if you had had my experience,
you would have taken anybody. One
said she couldn't come if she couldn't
have a kitchen maid, another wanted a
servants' sitting room, another wanted
to bring her piano, another would only
work for a family of two, and they all
said it was too far from the city and
cost too much to get back and forth.
The only other ones that were willing to
come, looked as if they drank or stole or
did something dreadful."

"Well, there's something queer about
her, mark my word. She's too young
and too—lofty for a cook, and she spends
all her spare time reading. I spoke to
her about it the other day and she an-
swered me almost impertinently."

"Oh, Elizabeth, I wish you would let
me give the orders," said her mother.
"The second girl is trying, but Mary is
too good to lose."

"Yes, Elizabeth," Mr. Biddle aroused
himself from his paper. "You must not
interfere with your mother's orders.
There isn't a man in my store that would
stand having two people at him. That's
the trouble with women, they don't put
things on a business-like basis. Now

this cook. Didn't she have a recom-
mendation as to respectability?"

"Oh, yes," put in Mrs. Biddle eagerly,
"the manager at the Young Women's
Christian Association recommended her
most highly, though she said she had
never lived out before."

"Doesn't she do her work well?"
asked Mr. Biddle.

"Remarkably well."

"Then that's all there is to it. But if
you want my private opinion, I should
say that a girl who can cook such muf-
fins as she gave us for breakfast this
morning and make desserts like last
night's was all right. We haven't had
one like her for many a day." And Mr.
Biddle turned to his paper.

Meanwhile Mary, the cook, who was
having her afternoon out, was walking
across the fields that stretched away
from the Biddles' summer home. She
had long been wanting to explore a strip
of woods that fringed the meadows. As
she entered among the trees, she gave
a little cry of delight. Then she heard
a voice: "What did you say?" Mary
turned and saw, sitting on the ground,
a girl with a book in her lap.

"I didn't speak," said Mary. "I only
exclaimed over this spot, it is so pretty."

"Yes, isn't it," answered the girl. "I
call it my woods; but you can sit down
in it if you like."

"Thank you," said Mary; she seated
herself on the soft grass while her eyes
took in the girl. Despite a certain
rural air about her she had a look of
thoughtful alertness, perhaps because of
her spectacles, perhaps because of her
determined mouth. "Thank you," re-
peated Mary.

The eyes, now without the spectacles,
twinkled in appreciation of Mary's sar-
casm. "I suppose you're a stranger
around here."

"Yes," said Mary, "I'm the Biddles'
cook."

"The what?"

"Their cook."

"Oh," said the girl; she picked up the
book that had been lying beside her on
the grass and began to read.

"Why," exclaimed Mary, "are you
reading De Amicitia?"

"I'm trying to," said the girl; then
she put down her book and looked across
at Mary with a smile. "You're nobody's
cook." Her eyes travelled from Mary's
face to her white shirt waist and neat
skirt, then came back to meet Mary's
eyes.

"No," said Mary, "I'm not nobody's,
I'm Mrs. Biddle's."

The girl laughed and nodded at Mary.
"Then you're a princess in disguise,
aren't you?"

"Dear me, no," laughed Mary.

"Well, I never knew a cook before that
talked the way and looked the way
you do. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if
there was a story behind you. Of course
there's a story behind most everybody
if you can only get at it. I get at most
of them and the others I read. Even
my aunt—my, but she is uninteresting
looking, she looks the way I shall if I
live here all my days—she has a story.
Hers is a love story. I don't believe
yours is."

"What makes you think that?"

"Oh, you look too sensible for such
nonsense. I like to read love stories
well enough; but I never knew about one
that wasn't simply ridiculous. You see
in books you don't mind if people haven't
common sense, but in real life you miss
it."

"What ideas you have," laughed Mary.
"Of course I have, on every subject.
Why shouldn't I?" She folded her
hands in her lap and leaned forward, her
face was alight with the pleasure of ex-
pressing itself. "It must be dreadful
not to have ideas. Don't you think so?"

"Yes," assented Mary, "but some-
times people who don't have ideas them-
selves can understand other people's."

"That's so. Now my grandmother
and aunts would think I was crazy if I
told half my ideas to them. But mother
understands me. I knew you would
too. My first impressions are always
right."

"When I mentioned the word, cook,
I thought you grew suddenly cool."
Mary's eyes danced mischievously.

"I did. I don't see how you can bear
to be anybody's servant."

"But each one is the servant of some-

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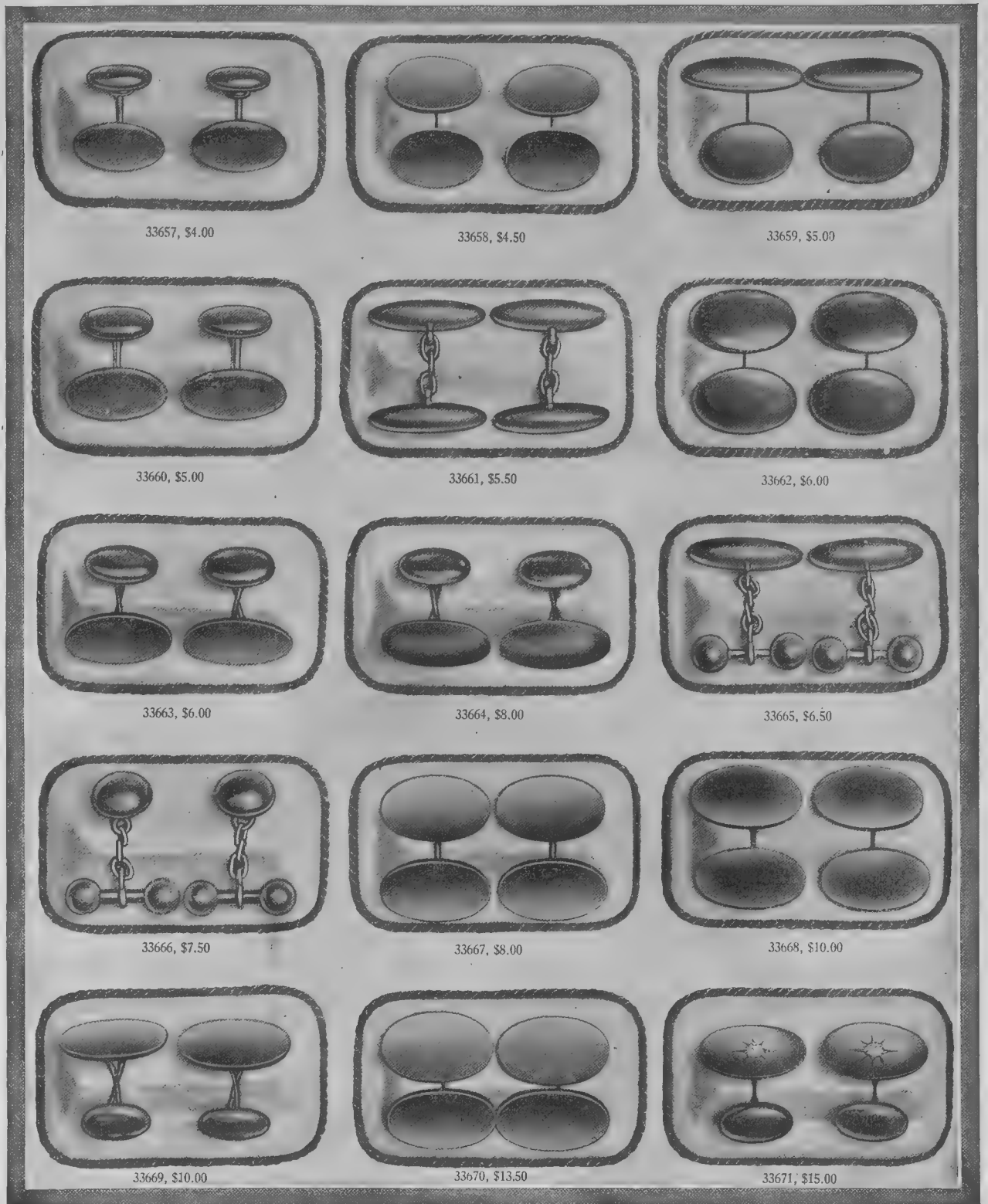
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body else and if we don't work we've no right to live."

"But there are different kinds of work." "It's not the work, it's the way we do it."

"I don't know about that; I'd rather be Shakespeare than John Smith."

"Perhaps John Smith made a better living than Shakespeare," said Mary, to see what this amusing girl would say.

"But it's not the living one thinks about. Yes, it is too; I want to make my living. There are my two aunts; they can't do a thing but just help mother, because they were never taught anything special. That's the reason I want to go to college."

"Why don't you?" asked Mary.

"One reason is that I'm not quite prepared. That's why I'm reading Cicero. But I do get stuck sometimes."

"Perhaps I can help you," said the cook. "Where is the place?"

The girl picked up the book and pointed out the passage. She sat watching Mary with twinkling eyes while the hard place was made smooth.

She gave a little gurgle when Mary finished. "Didn't I say you weren't a cook?"

There was silence. "Perhaps," said the girl presently, half humbly, half merrily, "you wouldn't mind telling me your name."

"Not at all, Mary Cook."

"Oh, that's the way you're a cook, in your name."

"No, it isn't," said Mary with a touch of irritation, "I'm a cook because I cook. May I ask your name?"

"Loretta Baker, horrid name, isn't it?"

Mary laughed. "You remind me of the man whom one college girl introduced to another. The girl who was introduced didn't hear the name, so after a moment she said: 'I beg your pardon, but I didn't catch your name.' He said: 'Brown, Brown, horrid name, isn't it?' Then she, trying to be polite, said: 'Why, no, I wouldn't mind having it at all.'"

Loretta laughed. "So you do know college girls. Tell me some more about them. How do they go when they haven't got enough money? You see we've got a pretty big family, with grandmother and two aunts and three children, and father doesn't feel as if he could send me to college."

"Girls earn money by all sorts of work," said Mary, "and sometimes they borrow."

"I don't know who to borrow of or how to earn any money. I can't teach school because there's only one school around here and they've had the same teacher so long that everybody thinks she goes with the building. The only other thing I can do is housework and I have to do that. But I can get through my work before any of them. Then I have to come out here to read. Mother likes to have me, but the aunts think I'm wasting my time when I have

a book."

"If you would like to have me help you," said Mary, looking at the far-away hills, "I will; I can come out here every evening before dark and every other Thursday afternoon, and you can bring out your books and meet me."

Loretta's eyes shone. "How exciting and mysterious that sounds! But it isn't—but you are. You haven't told me a thing about yourself and I've told you all about myself and my family. But I always knew I wasn't mysterious enough to be interesting."

"I think you're interesting," said Mary, laughing.

"Well, I may be—rather," admitted Loretta. "I'm like an open meadow, it is nicer than a blank wall; but the most interesting place is a walled-in garden where there are lots of gateways giving you peeps inside. You're more like that."

"How well you know me. However, I think we can get better acquainted."

"They did, for circumstances and their own inclinations brought them closer together. When Mary returned to the house that afternoon, she found Victoria, the second girl, weeping over a handsome cut glass dish that lay in fragments on the floor, while Elizabeth was lecturing her.

"Yes, Victoria, I know that you are nervous, but there was no need of jumping and dropping that bowl simply because I spoke your name; and nobody even spoke to you at dinner when you

spilled the soup on my shoulder."

Of course the end of it was that Victoria left and during the next week came Victoria's successors to the Biddle House. One maid stayed a day, another, two; one waited two hours and another took the next train. All had various excellent reasons for departure: with one it was the two mistresses; with another, the loneliness; with another, the size of her room, while another left with many of Miss Elizabeth's valuables. Meantime the cook stayed on, faithfully fulfilling more than her share of the housework. But at the end of a week she spoke to Mrs. Biddle.

"I really cannot do so much work, Mrs. Biddle. I am not strong enough. I think I must go if you cannot get another second girl."

Mrs. Biddle struggled to maintain her composure, for the always composed Elizabeth was in the room. "I—I wish you wouldn't leave me, Mary. I've never had a better cook than you and—and you're so nice in so many ways." Mrs. Biddle's voice broke here.

"I am sure Mary would not leave you, mother," Elizabeth spoke kindly but firmly. "We are going to have company to-night, Mary, and I hope you will be able to wait on the table."

"I asked you to ask Edith Seabury to postpone her visit," said Mrs. Biddle with almost a touch of irritation.

The eyes of the new cook widened and she gave one startled glance from

mother to daughter. Then she commenced to speak slowly:

"I think perhaps I can get you a maid—the daughter of one of the farmers about here—but she is very sensitive—and I am afraid I must ask you to be—" she hesitated and glanced at Elizabeth—"a—especially considerate—" she paused and Mrs. Biddle spoke promptly. "Oh, I will—we will; we'll do anything."

Before twilight that evening Mary met Loretta beneath the birches.

"Loretta, do you want to earn some money?"

"I shouldn't mind it," said Loretta, "but not by cooking."

"No, not by cooking," said Mary, "but by doing second work at the Biddles'."

"I wouldn't be anybody's servant for anything," said Loretta with high head.

"Not for the sake of going to college?"

"No, I wouldn't; if I can't earn money some other way, I won't."

"But you can't earn money in any other way just now, and you can get four dollars a week if you can do the work. I think you can, or I shouldn't give you the place. I don't believe in people taking wages for work they don't know how to do. That's the trouble with housework; there is so much unskilled labor, and then the personal element enters into it so largely—but there, I didn't come to give a lecture on domestic economy—what are you laughing at?"

"Nothing, only I like to hear a cook talk about domestic economy."

"Won't you come to the Biddles' for my sake Loretta? They're going to have company to-night and I have a particular reason for not wanting to wait on the table."

Loretta's eyes shone. She jumped up and dropped her Latin book on the grass.

"How exciting," she cried, "it's a story, I know, and a mystery. I don't know but what I will come." Mary felt a vague misgiving at the twinkle of Loretta's eyes.

"Then it isn't for my sake at all, just for the sake of excitement."

"Oh, not wholly," Loretta shook Mary's hand merrily. "I ought to be willing to do anything for you, you've done so much for me. But I do hate to be ordered around by Elizabeth Biddle; why, she didn't know enough to graduate at the seminary that she went to."

The company arrived at the Biddles, but before their arrival came Loretta, who had gained her mother's consent after much difficulty. Mary directed her new work, and Loretta's quickness of thought in practical matters was as evident as in her Latin.

"I think it's great fun," she confided to Mary after dinner, "prancing up and down that long dining room with that silver waiter and watching for Mrs. Biddle to wink at me. She was even more nervous than I was. Of course I forgot sometimes whether to go to the right or the left and once when I remembered how Victoria spilled soup down Elizabeth's proud back, I almost laughed. When Mrs. Biddle asked me to cut more cake, I didn't say a word then, but I skipped around the room to where the company couldn't see me—her name is Edith Seabury—but where Elizabeth could, and I made her understand there wasn't any more. Elizabeth turned very red, she was so afraid Edith would turn around and see me signaling." Loretta giggled.

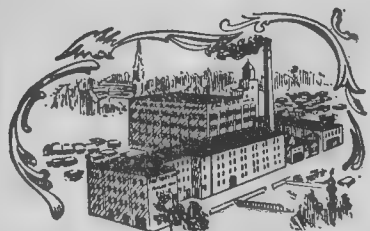
"You get acquainted quickly," said Mary, smiling.

"Why shouldn't I?" asked Loretta innocently. "And then it's so interesting to study out people. What's that?" For there came shrieks from above. "Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are out driving and these girls are all alone. I'm going—" and Loretta was out of the room.

Mary waited. Her experience had taught her not to be too ready to interfere in her employers' affairs. Then Loretta's full loud tones came through the half open door:

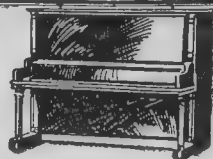
"Mary, come here, quick."

Mary ran, following the voice. It led her to the door of Elizabeth's room and



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she saw that the curtains at one of the windows were ablaze. On the floor was Loretta, seemingly engaged in a hand to hand combat with Elizabeth and a rug. Edith Seabury was tearing at the lace curtains, but as Mary entered she gave a cry, for her light muslin had taken fire. Mary rushed to the bed, tore off the blankets and flung them over Edith, who seconded Mary's efforts so ably that she was soon out of danger. Then Mary seized the water pitcher and threw the water on the curtains whose blaze Edith had already subdued. A second pitcher not only put out the last smolderings of the curtains, but under Mary's impetuous fury, almost drowned the already smothered Elizabeth. She gave a gurgling protest and disengaging herself from Loretta, sat up with a gasp.

"I'm quite out, Mary," she said with dignity over the edge of the rug. "There is no necessity—" Here Loretta began to giggle, though with white lips, as she stared from Edith, blanketed like a squaw, to Elizabeth's ludicrous figure.

But Edith cried out, and dropping her wrap, made a step forward. "Mary," she cried.

Behind Elizabeth's back, Mary made a quick little gesture and shook her head with her finger on her lips. Edith checked her words, but not before Loretta's quick eye had seen the unmistakable recognition. Mary was the first to move; she turned to go, her knees shook and little sobs crowded up in her throat. But Loretta exclaimed in a clear voice:

"That was a pretty close thing."

Edith answered with her eyes on Mary's retreating figure:

"We owe our lives to you—we could never have put out the fire in those cur-

ing, to college this fall—perhaps. She's coming next year anyway."

Edith smiled at Loretta. "Delighted to meet you Miss Baker, as a friend of Mary. You see she's one of the brightest seniors in college and I can't imagine what made her do such a thing like this."

"Indeed, yes, you can, Edith," said Mary. "I'm not one of the brightest seniors, Loretta; but if I were, I'm also one of the poorest. And, Edith, you know why I'm working, not for fun or my health but just for money—a com- taking care of children or being com- week. Don't shudder. I have liked it better than waiting at summer hotels or taking care of children or being com- panion to some invalid—it's an art— cooking is. Then there is my thesis on domestic economy, I have got some good points for it. And you know I couldn't tutor, it tires me so in the summer."

"O my! you ought not to have tutored me," broke in Loretta.

"Oh, yes, that wasn't much," said Mary. "But now, Edith, don't say anything to the Biddles about me. It's a business arrangement I have made with them and I want to keep it on a strictly business basis."

Edith looked at her thoughtfully for a moment. "If I wasn't going away to-morrow, I couldn't keep it; but if you want me to, I will try." Then suddenly she smiled. "Elizabeth thinks you're a Swede or Norwegian or some foreigner; she told me she surprised you talking some foreign language to Loretta."

"It was Latin," shouted Loretta.

"But I am sorry to have Elizabeth miss knowing you."

"Stiff people miss a lot in this world," broke in Loretta again.

The Chicago Department of Health, in a bulletin just issued, speaking of the need of a good atmosphere in the house during the cold weather season, says: "Most people keep their homes too warm, as a rule above 70 degrees rather than below. Experts on ventilation and room temperature tell us that a temperature of 68 for people that are properly clad and who are in good health, is far better than a higher temperature, say 70 or above. Another important matter is humidity. Most indoor air is too dry, as well as too warm. Especially is this true during the cold weather season." The Department advises people to keep steaming vessels on their stoves, so as to prevent the air from drying out too much.

tains alone, to say nothing of our burning clothes."

"No, indeed," said Elizabeth; her voice shook. I thank you so much."

"Oh, it wasn't much," said Loretta, standing in the doorway and nodding cheerily at them. "Can I do anything more for you?"

"Nothing more, thank you, Loretta," said Elizabeth, dismissing her with an unusually pleasant nod and smile. Then she put her hand to her hair. "I shall never heat an iron at that gas jet again. But I've got to crimp my hair some way! it's all out now."

Mary and Loretta were thrusting their hot hands into a bowl of cool flour when the door of the kitchen opened, there was a run across the floor and the next moment Edith's arms were about Mary and she was laughing and crying over her at the same time.

"Oh, Mary, Mary," said Edith, "so this was the reason that you wouldn't visit me this summer, nor give me your address or anything. Oh, you goose, what made you do it?"

Mary said nothing for a moment, but held Edith in her floury arms. "Didn't you girls always say I had a genius for cooking?"

"Oh, yes, but Mary, what made you do it this way?"

"Lots of reasons," said Mary.

Edith sat down in one of the kitchen chairs and wrapped her kimono about her. "Oh, you silly thing! Tell me about it." Then her glance fell on Loretta.

"Don't mind me," she cried eagerly. "I always knew she was a princess or something in disguise. Tell me about her; she won't tell me a thing about herself."

Mary laughed. "Let me introduce you to Miss Loretta Baker, who's com-

"But don't you get too tired, Mary. You write me if she works too hard, Miss Baker. And I shall expect to see you at college. You'll have a good time if you come as Mary's friend, she's awfully popular."

"How foolish you are, Edith; but Loretta won't need anybody to help her along. I'm her tutor and I know—a few things," Mary nodded at Loretta and then at Edith.

"Oh," said Loretta, in a tone that almost brought the tears to Mary's eyes. "Do you think I'm a little bit smart?"

After Edith had gone, Loretta was unusually quiet. "Do you think I could pass the examinations and get in next year," she asked at last.

"Yes, I'm pretty sure you could," answered Mary.

"I just wish I had the money, so that I could go to college while you're there. But I know father couldn't afford it next year and four dollars a week counts up dreadfully slow. I haven't earned more'n fifty cents so far."

That evening, Mr. Biddle called Mary into the library, and after a hearty speech of thanks for the rescue of his daughter, he offered her a generous sum of money. But Mary would not take it.

"I really did next to nothing," she protested. "It was Loretta who did the most, especially for your daughter. If you care to reward her in any way, I am sure it will be a help to her, for she is earning money for a special purpose."

Despite his protests, Mary withdrew to the kitchen, unrewarded, and Loretta was sent for. She came to Mary an hour afterwards with eyes shining through her spectacles.

"I have had such a nice talk," she commenced, sitting down on the first chair she came to. "You know Mr. Biddle wanted to give me some money

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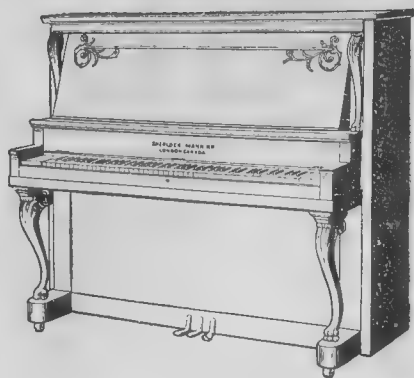
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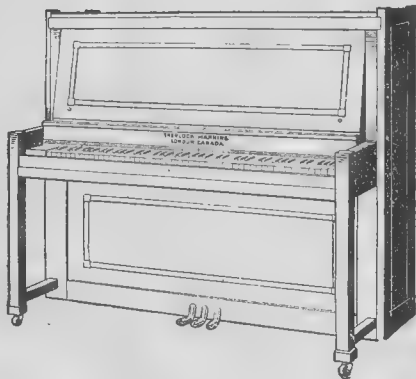
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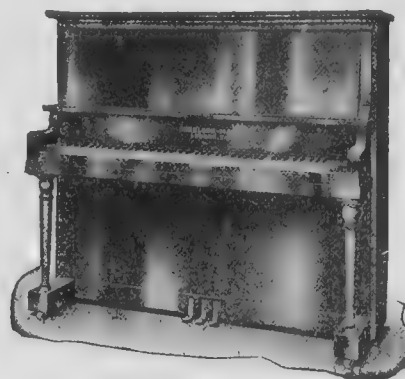
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for saving Elizabeth's life but I wouldn't take it, not that way. But I thought Providence had given me the chance, so I just told him how I wanted to go to college, and while I wouldn't take the money, yet if he wanted to lend me some and my father was willing, I'd borrow it and give him my note to pay it back. And so, if father'll let me, I can go to college next fall while you're a senior. Do you think I did right?"

"Yes, indeed, Loretta, a great many people borrow money to go through college on. Thank goodness, my struggles are almost over," Mary stopped her sigh with a smile. "With what I have earned this summer I can get through my last year."

Loretta looked at her thoughtfully. "I'm glad I came here after all, it doesn't seem so bad to be somebody's servant."

The two girls came into very close relations as they worked side by side, the following weeks, in Mrs. Biddle's pleasant kitchen. Mrs. Biddle was sorry to have the quick-witted, deft-handed Loretta leave; but when she said good-by to Mary there were tears of genuine sorrow in her eyes.

"I never had so good a cook before, Mary. I can't see why you're not contented. Mr. Biddle will gladly raise your wages and you know we go to the city soon and it will be livelier there for you."

"Thank you, Mrs. Biddle, but I couldn't stay, wherever you lived or however much you offered me, but I really have enjoyed the summer in this lovely place."

Then Elizabeth stepped forward to

say as graciously as her stiffness would let her: "Good-by, Mary, your work has been most satisfactory."

Loretta walked to the railroad station with Mary. "My, but what would they say if they knew who you were!"

"Why, Loretta, I'm nobody in particular," said Mary, laughing. "My grandmother was a lady, of course, but she was the best cook in the township, they used to say, and she taught me to cook, and I'm as proud of Mrs. Biddle's recommendation as if I were class day orator—almost."

"Well, you'll be that," said Loretta nodding, "and oh, Mary, I hope Elizabeth'll be there to see."

"I'd rather have you here, Loretta," responded Mary smiling.

Loretta choked as she kissed her good-by. "Oh, I'll be there Mary, I'll be there, and all because you were Mrs. Biddle's cook."

Lethbridge expects to have its street railway in operation before the time of its next annual fall exhibition.

The Prisoner.

For he that wrongs his friend
Wrongs himself more, and ever bears about

A silent court of justice in his breast,
Himself the judge and jury, and himself

The prisoner at the bar, ever condemned.

—Tennyson.

The Rayo Lamp



It Never Flickers

The long winter evenings give a woman a splendid chance for sewing or embroidery; but her eyes suffer from the strain unless she has a good light.

The Rayo is the best lamp made.

It gives a strong, diffused light that is remarkably easy to the eyes. There is no glare to it; no flicker. It lights up a whole room.

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You get the most possible light-value for the oil burned; and the Rayo itself is a low-priced lamp. Yet it is a handsome lamp—an ornament to any room in the house.

The Rayo Lamp is easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

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From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

SAY NOT.

"Say not the things ye mean not.
Words are knives.
That cut deep gashes in our little lives,
Gashes that reach deep down within
the heart,
And all our lives leave some unhealed
smart."

"Say not the thing ye mean not. Sure
our life
Is not for meanness, pettishness or
strife;
Souls who have destinies so great and
high
Must not defame their immortality."

"Rather wipe eyes that weep, cheer
those that mourn
And whisper comfort into hearts for-
lorn.
Impute not wrong, lest thou should'st
add to strife
Or mar with bitterness some noble life."

BAGS OR POTS?

When you explain to your guest that
the chicken of which she is partaking
was cooked in a paper bag, she looks
at you with surprise and says, "Oh,
really!" but from her tones you judge
that what she means is, "Good gracious;
what fad next!" Being your guest,
she courteously veils her meaning.

That paper bag cookery is, as many
claim for it, a more practical, labor-
saving, hygienic and economical (what
a goodly array of virtues!) form of
cooking than the old way. I cannot yet
entirely endorse. One has to be more
familiar with it, and to have seen it
at work for a longer time before car-
ing to say unreservedly that it is so
very much better than the old method.
That it is a successful method I do
know, having tried it, and for certain
cookery I think it saves time and labor.

For example: A few days ago I pre-
pared a small chicken for roasting. Af-
ter thoroughly greasing the inside of a
paper bag with good dripping, and ty-
ing a few slices of fat bacon around
the chicken, I slipped it into the bag,
fastening the ends carefully, as direct-
ed. This was placed on a grid shelf in
a fairly hot oven, and left there for
thirty-five minutes. No basting needed;
no looking after. I went my way with
an easy mind and made bread sauce,
etc., knowing that things were all right
in the oven. The chicken when taken
out of the bag was cooked to a turn,
and very tender. At the same time, we
could not detect that the flavor was
any better than if it had been roasted
in the ordinary way.

One of the finicking things in connec-
tion with this cookery is buttering the
bags. First I tried rubbing the butter
on with a small piece of butter paper,
but that did not answer well. Then I
tried spreading it with a blunt knife.
That was better, but since I have won-
dered whether it would not be best of
all to melt the butter slightly and brush
it on with a small but long handled
brush kept for that purpose. It isn't
the easiest thing in the world to get
your hand down the bags to butter
them thoroughly without tearing or
perforating them, but no doubt with
practice one would do better.

I find, too, that there is sometimes
trouble in getting the bags out of the
oven, and the contents out of the bags.
The chief difficulty comes if you hap-
pen to have left the bag in a little too
long, for it is then very brittle and
breaks readily.

On another occasion I experimented
with some cold potatoes, with excellent
results. Slice up what cold potatoes
you have, place in a well-buttered bag,
with half a glass of milk, salt and pep-
per, half an ounce of butter, a little
chopped parsley and some grated nut-
meg. Put the bag on a grid shelf in the
oven and cook for fifteen minutes.
Potatoes done this way were nicer in
flavor than any I have tasted done ac-
cording to any other recipe.

Bananas cut into slices, lengthwise,

salted and peppered, and on them thin
rashers of bacon laid, the whole cooked
in a bag, was another dish I tried, but
the verdict on it was discouraging —
bananas had no affinity with bacon I
was told. But that was not the end
of the experimenting. We next took a
whitefish, weighing about two pounds,
thoroughly cleaned and prepared, filling
it with a stuffing made from bread-
crumbs, parsley, seasoning, chopped
onion and milk. After tying the fish
up to keep the stuffing in, and putting
small pieces of butter over it, it was
slipped into a thoroughly well greased
bag, and baked in the oven for twenty-
five minutes. It made an exceedingly
tasty meal—and no greasy baking dish
to be washed up afterwards!

A disadvantage I see to this method
is that it will cost more than the or-
dinary way. For twenty-five cents I re-
ceived, postpaid, a sample packet of 14
bags, assorted sizes. The smallest size
was 6½ by 9 inches, the medium size,
9 by 14, and the large size, 11 by 19.
Suppose we take an average cost of
1½ cents each bag, which is a low esti-
mate. Suppose, too, that we cook the
potatoes every day in one of these bags.
They will require no water, but the
bag is buttered and the potatoes are
placed in it wet. Potatoes are some-
thing we have every day, so that at
1½ cents a day it would cost \$5.45 in
a year for bags. More than one or two
first quality aluminum or granite pots
could be bought for this sum, and they
would last considerably longer than a
year.

One of the advantages claimed for
this new cookery is that no part of the
food is lost; the roast you put into the
oven as four pounds comes out as four
pounds.

My conclusion after a limited trial is
that for certain dishes bag cookery is
an excellent method to adopt, but I
would not be willing to substitute bags
for pots in every case. I prefer to ex-
periment with the bags while having
the moral support of a row of pots in
the background.

I would be interested to hear from
any who have tried this method, and I
know some of my readers have. Those
who have not tried it, by expending 25
cents or so on bags, would find a cer-
tain amount of pleasure in experiment-
ing.

MONOTONOUS.

"Mother," said a little girl who was
rebellious at the monotony of the pro-
cess of dressing every morning and un-
dressing every evening, "shall I have to
do this every day as long as I live?"

"I expect you will, my dear," her
mother said with a smile; "most folks
find they have to."

"Well," said the little maiden with
a big sigh, "I guess I'd better die right
now, for I'm sure I never could stand
it."

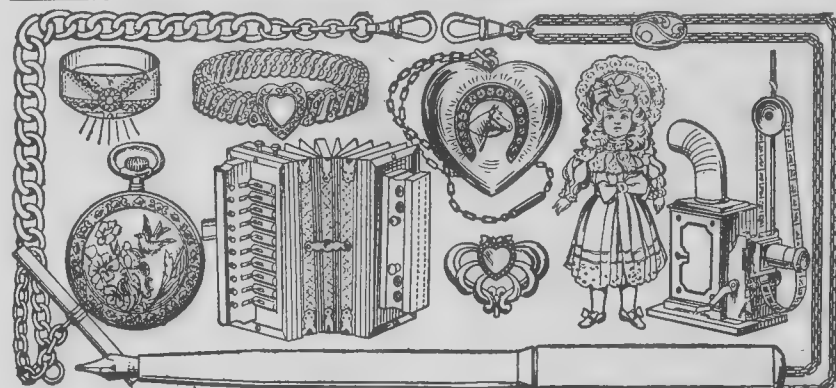
Perhaps it is not that particular pro-
cess we rebel at, but, oh, dear me, can't
we sympathize with her feeling? How
often have we had just that thought,
"If this monotony is to go on for long
I'm sure I never can stand it!" Yet we
are a strange bundle of contradictions,
for when something comes one day to
break into the monotony, a change of
plans, a sorrow, often we long for those
peaceful, monotonous days to come
back again. Anything is better than
the tempest while we are in the tem-
pest; anything is better than the calm
when we are becalmed. All work
grows monotonous at times. From the
inside of the home, with its inexorable
three meals a day to be prepared, no
matter what happens, we look out on
the work of others, which perhaps takes
them far afield, and envy them the
variety their lot affords. And yet to
that one the monotony lies in the con-
stant "moving on." No fixed place of
abode, no home ties, a monotonous
round of changes and hotels, as real a
monotony to them as that of home to
another.

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sound muscular and nerve tissue.



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You can win any of these splendid premiums by selling \$3.00 worth and upwards, and if you will write today you can also win one of the Extra Premiums we are giving to those who are prompt. Send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. Why? **BECAUSE OUR PREMIUMS ARE THE BEST.** **COBALT GOLD PEN CO.** Dept. 303 Toronto, Ont.

"I guess you get lots of change in the city," said a friend in writing me from a western farm home recently. Those who have tried the life for a year or two know that there is a monotony of the city, too, quite as real as any other, quite as unendurable at times.

I haven't any sovereign remedy to offer for monotony, only consolation in the thought that it is a universal complaint from which none are exempt. At the same time it is certainly true that the feeling takes less hold on one nature than on another. People are variously fashioned, and while monotony rests on

some like a settled gloom; others feeling and fearing its power stir things up, make diversions, branch out into new paths as far as they are able to. And by branching out, I don't mean getting away necessarily from our settled anchorage, but changing our particular routine of life in little ways.

For the one in the home, if it is only a matter of using a new series of recipes for a while, a new interest is awakened; or going out after breakfast into the sunshine for a spell for the pure enjoyment of it, and making up the time after dinner; or buying a new book and reading it aloud to the

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Seven only. Large Colonial or Louis designs. Special shipment just received. They sell regularly for \$850, but for Xmas trade to mail order buyers we make this unprecedented offer.

\$675

Terms One Quarter Cash. Balance in 3 fall payments.

The Sweet-Toned Ennis Piano

A reputation of 27 years behind each and every one of these beautiful Louis design pianos at

\$325

Handsome cases in oak, walnut and mahogany, combined with the sweet tone that has made this piano known all over Canada.

Victor-Victrolas.

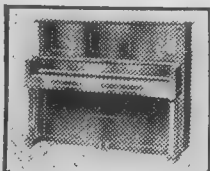


\$20 to \$250

We are Winnipeg agents for this famous line of Cabinet Talking Machines. Send for our Victor booklet.

New Scale Williams Piano.

Colonial design, simple, artistic, elegant, in Walnut, Mahogany or Mission Oak. The New Scale Williams' Tone has attracted the attention of the world's greatest musicians. It possesses special features of construction only found in this piano. This is a piano to satisfy the tastes of the most fastidious musician and we guarantee it to give a lifetime of service.



\$400

Terms One Quarter Cash. Balance can be arranged in 3 fall payments.

AT LAST! The Everson

The first artistic **Player-Piano** at a moderate price.

Beautiful case designs and the best value we have ever known at this price.

\$550

\$25 Cash ; \$15 Monthly

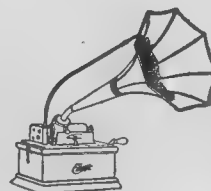
Or one quarter cash and three fall payments.

Every Edison Phonograph

Every Edison Record

Always in Stock.

This new 1912 model Standard Phonograph with large flowered horn, plays the Amberol records. The newest of Mr. Edison's models, with 12 four minute selections of your own choice.



\$8.80 Cash

\$48.80

\$5 Monthly

Two Only Organ Specials.

Doherty Organs.—Massive Golden Oak piano case, Barton Style. Perfectly new. Regular **\$150.** To Mail Order buyers **\$100.**

Terms One Third Cash. 12 months to pay the Balance.

Doherty Peerless.—Seven octave. Handsome Piano Model. Mahogany case, plain but elegant style. Regular **\$150.** To Mail Order buyers **\$110.** Terms as above.

Two such bargains will not last long. Order Yours To-day.



This Victor

with 12 selections
(6-10" D.D.)

\$9.50 Cash **\$39.50** **\$4** Monthly



Everson \$285

The best piano at anywhere near the price. This piano is so much like the high priced instruments that any good judge would price it at least \$100 higher and many pianos are selling for that much more that are not so good in tone, style, refinement of finish, as the Everson. This is positively the best piano sold in Canada at that price. Terms \$15.00 cash and \$8.00 monthly; or cash, balance can be arranged in two fall payments.

A SPECIAL MAIL ORDER OFFER

There are some who buy only when under the strong pressure of the Salesmen's arguments. To those this proposition will not appeal. But there are others who have tested the economy of the Mail Order System. They know this is the cheapest plan of merchandising yet discovered. They also know that reliable mail order houses send goods fully up to sample and description, while some go even so FAR AS to guarantee absolute satisfaction or money refunded AND that is our policy, and is contained in this offer to you. Buy direct and Save Agent's Commissions and Expenses. Cut out the description of the instrument you are interested in and write us at once, because time is short enough for Xmas delivery. **Winnipeg's Busiest Music House.**

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd., 321 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

family; or subscribing for a paper from some other country, which will give a new outlook and new thoughts; taking up personally, or teaching the children, some entirely new hobby.

It is only in such little ways as these that it is possible for most of us to make variety in the daily repeated round, and yet it is wonderful what little things do break in upon and relieve that deadly monotony.

"Do you want a change of scene?"
"Try a change of thinking."

RETURNED PETITIONS.

Three of the readers who asked me to send them copies of the homestead petition have returned them, having secured about 170 signatures. This is a gratifying showing, and if the others who wrote me for the petition have done equally well the results attained through this department will be most satisfactory.

CONGRESS OF FARM WOMEN.

By this time next year a great deal more should be known throughout the length and breadth of Western Canada concerning the International Congress of Farm Women than is known at the present time. For the next such congress is to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, in 1912, and as Canadians we should be keenly interested to make this gathering reach a high standard in excellence, in helpfulness and in attendance.

It is a wonderful thing when you come to think about it; for how many years were women working away quietly at their varied tasks in the farm home without anyone making any special plans to assist them, or concerning themselves very much with them either one way or the other. But within a few decades, and particularly within the last decade, men and women have awakened to the fact that the life lived on the farm is of immense importance to the nation; that wrapped up in the homes which exist throughout the country lies a tremendous power; and that, therefore, the women who are making these homes should receive much more consideration, and their interests be better looked after. And this question of farm home conditions concerns all alike, because the future of the city is bound up with that of the farm.

Side by side with Mr. John T. Burns, secretary of the Dry-Farming Congress, and as keenly interested in its success as he was, worked Mrs. John T. Burns, until one day she awakened to the somewhat one-sided condition of affairs. Much was being done through the congress for the men; what about the needs of the women? She decided that dry-farming meetings ought to have an auxiliary conference for women, and originated the idea of an international congress of farm women. The matter was taken up with the board of control of the Dry-Farming Congress, who gave it their support, and agreed meantime to finance it. The first announcement regarding it was made in the March 1st, 1911, issue of "Dry-Farming."

After a vigorous campaign of advertising and publicity, the congress became an accomplished fact on October 17th last, and a far more successful fact than its promoters had even hoped. Four days were devoted to the meetings. Delegates were reported to be present from twenty-five states and provinces, to the number of 222, representing women's institutes, women's clubs, granges, etc. A representative from Africa was there and one from Belgium. The programme included topics varied and practical, judging from their titles. While speaking highly of the addresses and speeches, the newspapers gave rather scant reports of what they contained, though we were able to glean the following:—

Dr. Ella Webb, speaking of the "Physical Laws of Life in Relation to the Family," warned her audience against permitting the accumulation of rubbish in yards and out-buildings; rooms and sudden drafts for tired workers; and finally against poor cookery. The frying pan, she declared,

had cast a baleful effect over thousands of lives.

A paper was read which had been prepared by Mr. L. M. Petitdidier, acting consul for Belgium. He told of farm women's organizations in his home land, including 10,000 members, and said that an international congress of farm women would probably be called to meet in his country in 1913. On that occasion there will be a permanent universal agricultural exposition in the form of a model village.

Mrs. John A. Widtsoe, of Utah, spoke on "Labor-saving Devices for the Home," saying that she had studied domestic science and taught it for many years, but had found her thirteen year post-graduate course in her own home full of suggestion. She described farms on which the man's improved machinery cost thousands, and the women's a few hundreds of dollars, and to emphasize her statements made detailed comparisons and gave figures.

Domestic science for the daughter, with a good sprinkling of respect for gray hairs and the opinions of the parent, with a schooling of the mothers in the idea that there might be something good in the newer views of the young, are the principles on which the Women's Institute of Oklahoma work, explained Miss Irma Matthews, the superintendent.

"Beauty inside and outside the home" was discussed by Miss Mary S. Snow, of the Household Arts Department of the Chicago Board of Education. "In the mind of every woman is a strong and unquenchable desire for beauty. Idealization makes life acceptable, happy and possible," she said. She pleaded for two basic thoughts in home building, simplicity and dignity, and went on to say, "the ideal conditions for farm women may seem to be in the far distant future, but isn't this true in every phase of life? Our ideals have to come out of our activities."

Mrs. Mary Van Zile spoke on "Food Values," and said that by modern methods of transportation the markets of the world were brought to our very doors with the result that there has been a tendency to serve anything that is novel without consideration of its body-building value. The cheapest food is that which supplies the most nutriment for the least money, and the most economical is that which is cheapest and at the same time best adapted to the needs of the individual for whom it is intended. The plain, standard food materials are as digestible and nutritious as any of the costlier materials. The trouble lies in the fact that we try to make our diet suit our palate by paying high prices for materials, rather than by the skillful cooking and serving of the inexpensive materials.

Speaking on the subject, "The Reorganization of the Country School," in America, Prof. Wm. M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, of Washington, D.C., said that the need of the present and future is a reorganization of the rural schools on a basis in which courses of agriculture and home economics will be given in the high schools, normal schools and colleges, so that men and women may be trained to teach these courses, and to put them into actual practice on the farms. He spoke strongly in favor of the consolidated school. In closing, he said, "it depends on the women to take the lead in country life education."

These brief reports are quoted from a few only of the speeches given, to show the practical nature of the talks, for that is one thing the congress aims at, being practical. Next year I hope many of us will have the opportunity of attending the congress, and judging first hand of its helpfulness. Before the meetings closed for this year the movement was put on a permanent basis by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. Two Western Canadian ladies are among these officers, Mrs. Leslie Stavert, editor of Country Life in Canada, being elected President, and Miss E. Cora Hind, commercial editor of the Free Press, a member of the executive.

To those who have not previously understood the meaning and purpose of this congress, this brief outline of its start should interest them in the reports

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Every farmer's daughter and every farmer's wife knows

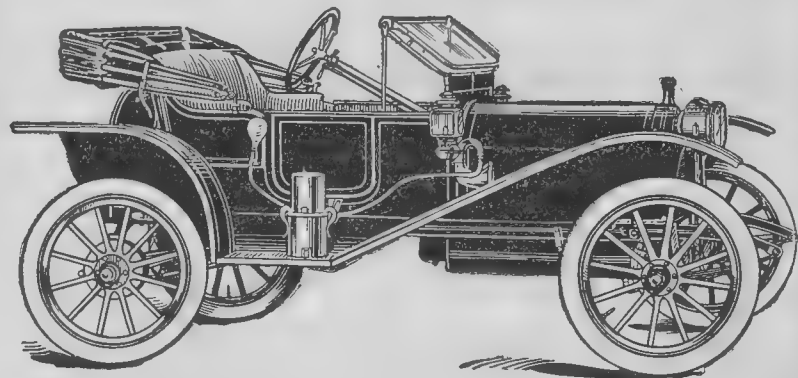


They all use it—for making delicious butter for their own table. They found out years ago that Windsor Butter Salt dissolves quicker, works in easier, and helps butter to keep better.

Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal. 42

If you want to get "top" prices for your butter, use Windsor Butter Salt.

See how little it costs to run this \$850 car



Runabout—4 cylinders, 20 H. P. Bosch magneto, sliding gear transmission. Price includes top windshield, gas lamps and generator; three oil lamp, tools and horn.

Touring Car, same equipment, \$1000. Interchangeable wagon body for farm use, \$35 extra.

Runabout fully equipped

\$850

F. O. B. Windsor

Hupmobile

Touring Car fully equipped

\$1000

F. O. B. Windsor

For three years the Hupmobile has been showing more people every year what economy in motor car operation really is. The first cost of the Hupmobile is less than the annual depreciation of many heavier cars—to say nothing of the expense of running them. And, by the way, \$850 or \$1000 for a Hupmobile brings you everything you require in the way of equipments. As for cost of operation—many farmers are running their Hupmobiles on average roads, for as low as 25 cents a day for gasoline and oil. It is no uncommon thing for a Hupmobile to travel 3000 to 5000 miles without a tire puncture—and 10000 on one set of tires.

That means more than a whole year's use in the service of the average car owner.

Hupmobile simplicity and strength reduce repairs to the very minimum. With ordinary care the majority of Hupmobile users run their cars an entire season without repairs of any but the most trivial sort.

It is ready to show you—and to show you the infinite advantages and pleasures of having a car at your disposal.

The catalogue will help you to understand why; and the Hupmobile dealer can further enlighten you.

Write to-day for the catalog and the name of your dealer.

Hupp Motor Car Company
Canadian Factory, Windsor, Ontario

1226 Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit, Mich.

Had Palpitation of the Heart

Weakness and Choking Spells.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throb, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable.

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. John J. Downey, New Glasgow, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies, but got none to answer my case like your Pills. I can recommend them highly to all having heart or nerve troubles."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dyeing is Easy With MAYPOLE SOAP

Cotton, wool, silk and mixtures all take rich, lustrous, even, fadeless shades when dyed with Maypole Soap. In cake form—no powder to waste and make a muss. No trouble cleaning up afterward, for Maypole Soap does not stain hands or kettle.

24 colors—will give any shade. Colors 10c—black 15c—at your dealer's or postpaid with free Booklet, "How to Dye," from 88

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.



Bugs Can't Stand Keating's

Keating's Powder is the unfailing exterminator of every form of insect life. Cockroaches and other house bugs disappear when Keating's is applied. The unusual merit of Keating's Powder is that it is stainless and odorless—and not harmful to any except insect life. Made in England and sold by druggists everywhere. In tins only: 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

ASK FOR HEWSON'S Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 95, Windsor, Ont.

and announcements which will appear in our papers from month to month of the meetings to be held in Lethbridge next autumn. This international gathering should become one of importance, and as Canadians we want to feel that the meetings to be held in our country will be among the very best and among the best attended. Our share towards furthering the Farm Women's Congress at Lethbridge is to keep in touch with the reports which will appear, to make known the purpose of the congress, and to support it with our presence, if that is at all possible.

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number, and be sure to state size of pattern desired. Allow at least two weeks for filling of orders.]

Girl's Coat, 7180.—(With open neck and fancy collar or high neck and round collar, with or without cuffs.)—The double breasted coat always is a becoming one to little girls and it is in the



7180 Girl's Coat, 8 to 12 years.

height of style this season. This one includes patch pockets that are both smart and convenient. It can be made with a fancy collar and cuffs or with a high neck, narrow collar and without cuffs, consequently, it is adapted to all occasions and to all cloaking materials. In the illustration wide wale diagonal is trimmed with velvet, but coats of this kind are made from velvet and velveteen as well as from wool materials. Velveteen with collar and cuffs of broadcloth is a novel combination and one greatly in vogue this season.

The coat is made with fronts and back. The sleeves are cut in two pieces each and are slightly gathered at the upper edges. Whichever collar is used finishes the neck edge. The closing is made with buttons and buttonholes.

The pattern, No. 7180, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

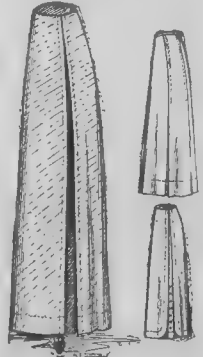
Six Gored Skirt, 7192.—(With panel at the left side, with overlapping portions made with square or round corners, with high or natural waist line.)—This skirt that is made with an underlying panel at the left of the front is a

new one, exceedingly attractive and smart. In the illustration, serge is combined with a panel of satin and such a combination is effective, but any two materials can be used or, as the panel is narrow, it can be covered with braid or trimmed in some such way. Broadcloth and ratine are favorites for trimming this season and serge with the panel of either one would be exceedingly smart.

The skirt is cut in six gores, but there is an underlying panel at the left of the front. The back gore forms a box plait and the skirt can be finished with a high or natural waist line.

The pattern, No. 7192, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

Boy's Russian Suit, 7189.—The Russian suit that is closed at the left shoulder is an exceedingly smart one.



7192 Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

\$20 OVERCOAT to measure (CARRIAGE & DUTY PAID) FOR \$8.60

Curzon's \$8.60 Overcoat has been valued by clients at \$20.

All Curzon clothing is sold with a guarantee (satisfaction given or money returned) and is produced from genuine British Textiles.

MADE FROM REAL BRITISH MATERIALS.

Greatest attention is paid to the cutting of every individual order, and the style of production is equal to anything sold anywhere at twice and thrice the money—at least, this is what the Curzon clientèle say about the Curzon \$8.60 Overcoat.

Then there is the tailoring. As is well known, London is the hub of the tailoring craft, and Messrs. Curzon Bros., as practical tailoring experts themselves, are in a position to secure the most qualified workmen in the trade. For all these reasons Curzon tailoring is sold with the following guarantee:

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL.
One Silver and Two Gold Medal Awards.

Our methods appeal to the thoughtful man: that is perhaps why we number among our clientèle such well-known men as the following:—Rev. R. J. Campbell, Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., Horatio Bottomley, M.P., Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Lieut.-Col. Dr. S. H. Glasgow, Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald, Rev. Canon Davidson, Comte Ubaldo Beni, J. P. Downey, M.P., W. H. Doyle, M.P., Hon. F. W. Aylmer, Mr. Eustace Miles, Dr. T. R. Allinson, Major-Gen. J. C. Kinchant, Mr. Matheson Lang, Mr. Montague Holbein.

Fill in a post card and address same to us as below, asking for our latest assortment of materials. Together with patterns, we send you fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement, tape measure, all sent free and carriage paid. We dispatch your order within seven days, and if you do not approve, return the goods, and we will refund the money.

GENUINE WHIPCORD RIDING BREECHES to measure, CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID, FROM \$7.

Address for Patterns:

CURZON BROS., c/o CLOUGHER SYNDICATE (Dept. 141), 449 Spadina Avenue, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

\$20 SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO MEASURE FOR \$8.60 (CARRIAGE & DUTY PAID).

CURZON BROS.
"Go to Curzon."

The World's Measure Tailors,

60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

West End Depot: P. MBROKE HOUSE, 133 & 135 OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Please mention this paper.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Paint your implements

before you store them for the winter. It's an easy inexpensive matter to add years to their life by the timely use of S-W Wagon and Implement Paint. Prevents rust and decay of wood and metal. Its

use is a profitable investment—ask the local Sherwin-Williams agent, there is one in every town.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



HAD VERY BAD COUGH

And Tickling Sensa- tion in Throat.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowsman River, Man., writes:—"Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and so great has been its success there are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be imposed upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25 cents a bottle; put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Makes a Bad Cough Vanish Quickly--or Money Back

The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy
You Ever Used. Family Supply for
50c. Saves You \$2.

You have never used anything which takes hold of a bad cough and conquers it so quickly as Pinex Cough Syrup. Gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. Guaranteed to give prompt and positive results even in croup and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other healing pine elements. A 50-cent bottle makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the best cough remedy that money can buy, at a saving of \$2. Simply mix with home-made sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—directions in package.

Children like Pinex Cough Syrup—it tastes good, and is a prompt, safe remedy for old or young. Stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both good features. A handy household medicine for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, etc., and unusually effective for incipient lung troubles. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

HUNTERS & TRAPPERS

We are the largest buyers of raw furs in Canada and we pay the highest cash prices. Write at once for price list and other particulars.

A. & E. PIERCE & CO.

500 St. Paul St., (cor St. Peter) MONTREAL, P.Q.

This one is just as pretty as well can be. There is a pocket inserted in the left front that is useful as well as smart, and either a belt of the material or one of leather can be worn. In the illustration white serge is finished with simple stitchings, but dark colored serge, wool cheviot, galatea and other washable materials are appropriate.



7189 Boy's Russian Suit, 2 to 6 years.

The suit consists of blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse is laid in a box plait at the centre front and one at the back. The sleeves are cut in one piece and are tucked to form cuffs. The knickerbockers are closed at the sides and are finished with hems and elastics at the knees.

The pattern, No. 7189, is cut in sizes for boys of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 7183.—The simple shirt waist made with soft rolled over cuffs and collar is extremely fashionable and extremely satisfactory to wear. This one includes two plaits over each shoulder.



7183 Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

The pattern, No. 7183, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

Middy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 7160.—(With long sleeves and cuffs or with loose sleeves with or without full length opening.)—The middy blouse is such a favorite garment for girls and small women that it is always in demand.



7160 Middy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

such blouses, but mercerized poplin linen and English drill are favorites, although for really cool weather flannel and serge are liked. The collar can be made to match, trimmed with braid or contrasting color, or the entire collar could be of a different material. The shield is separate and can be used or omitted as liked.

The blouse is made with an upper portion that is cut on one piece with the sleeves and with a lower portion that is cut in two pieces. There are

under-arm seams that are extended into the sleeves. The collar is attached to the neck edge. When the full length opening is used, the closing is made invisibly by means of buttons and buttonholes worked in a fly. The pocket is inserted in the left front. The shield is adjusted under the sailor collar and buttoned into place.

The pattern, No. 7160, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

Work Apron, 7193.—(With round, square or high neck, short, loose, or three-quarter or long sleeves gathered into cuffs.)—The apron that really covers the gown is always needed by women whose occupation means danger of soil. This one is sure to become a favorite. It can be made in several different ways so that it suits all tastes. It is cut in one with the sleeves, but with seams over the shoulders so that it is easy to make and is shapely. It includes convenient pockets. All the durable, simple materials that are used for aprons of the kind are appropriate, but this one is made of white linen with bands of dotted.



7193 Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

The apron can be made with a front that is cut in one piece or in two pieces seamed at the centre. The backs are separate and there are shoulder and under-arm seams. The round or square neck can be trimmed with bands or in any way that may be liked. The high neck is finished with a collar.

The pattern, No. 7193, is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inch bust measure.

Girl's Dress, 7168.—(With high or low neck, long or short sleeves with straight plaited skirt.)—The girl's dress made with fancy collar is always a becoming one. This model can be treated in two or three distinctly different ways.



7168 Girl's Dress, 8 to 12 years.

It can be made as shown in the large view, with collar arranged over the blouse portion, or it can be cut out as shown in the small view, or fancy material can be applied over the blouse at the front and standing collar made to match, so giving the effect of a chemisette. Various materials are appropriate. Dresses, such as this are made from light weight wool fabrics and from washable materials in equal numbers. In the large view challis is trimmed with plain colored silk banded with narrow braid. In the small view linen is finished with scalloped edges. The dress consists of blouse and skirt. The blouse is cut all in one piece, the sleeves making a part of it, but there is a tuck over each shoulder that provides becoming fullness. The skirt is straight and the two are joined by means of a belt and closed at the back.

The pattern, No. 7168, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

When husband says: "Now, wifey, dear, what papers shall we take next year?" Be sure you stand right up and say: "For one we've got to send away: that one's the Nor'-West Farmer—see? It's needed both by you and me."

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have
Produced An Appliance for Men,
Women or Children That
Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.
If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will



The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich. who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him to-day.

send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

C. E. Brooks, 93A Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

DEATH HOVERS ABOUT A NEGLECTED COLD

Statistics tell of the awful ravages of colds in the Fall Season. Trifling at the outset, serious in a few days, fatal in the end.

Carelessness in dealing with colds is a criminal dallying with death. Fight the cold at its inception and it is vanquished.

Tar is a great healing agent, one of the oldest, surest, safest known. Cod Liver Oil has world wide use for all weakening and wasting diseases.

Mathieu's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil is the most scientific combination of these two remedies and is the greatest cold preventing and cold curing remedy ever known. Its benefits are instantaneous, its results are marvellous. Large bottle costs only 35 cents.

Sold everywhere.
When headache and fever are present with a cold take Mathieu's Nerve Powders to reduce the fever and allay the pain. Both preparations are sold by dealers everywhere. J. L. Mathieu Co., Props., Sherbrooke, Que. (A.).

Hewson's

Pure Wool

Unshrinkable Underwear

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Labor-Saving Devices.

The need of labor-saving devices in the home was ably pointed out at the women's conference in connection with the recent dry-farming congress by Mrs. J. A. Widsote, of Utah Agricultural College. She dwelt on the fact that although man's work on the farm is intense, while it lasts, when it's done it's done. A woman, on the other hand, works incessantly, long into the evening, and then is frequently up half the night caring for a sick child. The woman, she declared, needs labor-saving devices quite as much as does the man.

This is the day of labor-saving devices in the home as well as on the farm, she declared. Scarcely any man would deny their place on the farm because he sees in their use the saving to him in dollars and cents, and that always makes a strong appeal. If a sixty-dollar mowing machine will enable him to cut as much grass in one hour as his father cut in one day with a scythe, the argument is complete. But if a sixty-dollar vacuum cleaner would enable his wife to do as much cleaning in one hour as her mother did in one day he would doubtless spend a few months thinking about the expenditure of the sixty dollars. This is not necessarily because the man is 'hard-hearted, unfeeling or stingy, but because, if he thought of it at all, he would feel that man is the breadwinner; through his labors the money and the wherewithal of life come into the home and any expenditure is justified therefore.

But is money the end of existence? What good is a large bank account to any man if he has the consciousness of a worn-out, ill-tempered wife and a cheerless home to greet him when his day's work is done? And no woman whose energy is taxed to the breaking point by the ceaseless daily and often nightly grind of toil can be cheerful and companionable for any length of time. Is there money equivalent of the cheerful smile and life companionship of the woman that was once the best on earth? Can money pay for the lack of these things? Sometimes money does pay. It often pays coffin bills and undertaker's fees, and many a man has found that one hospital bill or doctor's fee would have bought many a vacuum cleaner. Is it not better to practice the ounce of prevention method? The farmer who understands that there are things in life worth infinitely more than dollars and cents will use every spark of intelligence and some cash as well in making the most perfect possible home.

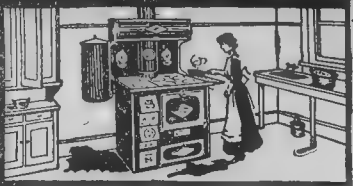
Cleaning Garments.

Almost any stain can be removed if rubbed at once with a mixture of equal parts of ammonia, alcohol and water; after cleaning brush and dry, lay on the pressing table or board, tacking down the plaits or folds with a fine thread; then cover the skirt with a piece of dark woolen goods, dampened thoroughly, but not wet, and press with a moderately hot flat iron. There is a difference between pressing and ironing. The pressing is done with an iron which will not scorch, and the iron is moved slowly over the goods, pressing as heavily as necessary as the iron is moved.

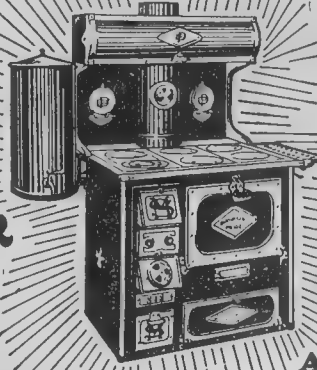
A brush should not be used for cleaning the dust from silk, as the bristles will in time cut the fabric. Wipe with a piece of velveteen; this will remove the dust without injuring the silk. Silk or ruffled skirts should be hung away upside down, as this prevents the sagging of the skirt from the weight of the ruffles from drooping.

Wash frocks should be put into boxes, trunks or drawers, as in hanging them up, they become stringy, out of shape, and quickly lose their freshness.

When coming in shake garments well before hanging away, and if there are any mud splashes on them, put where they will get thoroughly dry, then rub the dust from the material. Let the dust or dirt become perfectly dry before touching it.



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WHEN BUYING YOUR
RANGE
THIS FALL.**

**\$41⁰⁰
TO
\$49⁰⁰**

AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

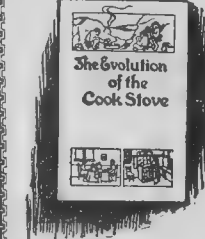
The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it **saves over 30% of fuel**, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.



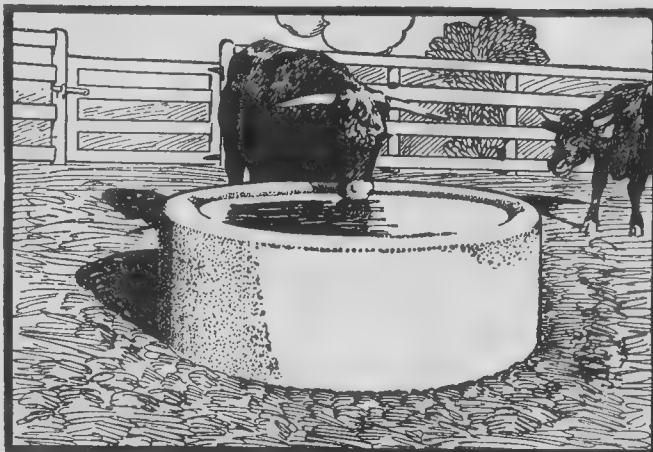
"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.



Which is Your Choice ?

*Sloppy, leaky wooden troughs,
or clean, durable Concrete ?*

Wooden drinking troughs are about as reliable as the weather.

They are short-lived and require replacing every few years—not to mention continual patching to keep them in repair.

The best of wood cannot withstand, for long, constant dampness and soaking. Its tendency to rapid decay soon shows itself in leaks and stagnant pools of water around trough.

Contrast with this the durability, cleanliness and well-ordered appearance of Concrete.

Which ?

The dampness which destroys lumber only intensifies the strength and hardness of Concrete.

You can impair a wooden trough with comparatively little use; but it takes a powerful explosive to put a Concrete water tank out of business.

Which

is your choice—expense-producing Wood, or money-saving Concrete?

We'd be glad to send a copy of our book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,"—Free—if you'll ask for it. It tells the many uses of Concrete in plain, simple language—tells how to make

Barns	Hens' Nests	Stables
Cisterns	Hitching Posts	Stairs
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Well, Well!

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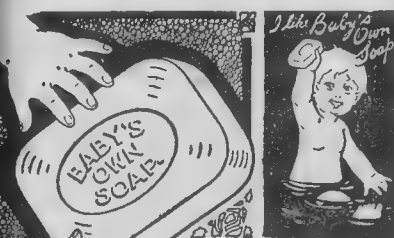
I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DY-O-LA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 10. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.



Baby's Own Soap

unequaled for toilet and nursery use.

"Best for baby — best for you."

Refuse all substitutes.

Albert Soaps Limited
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E511

Don't Envy The Farmer

who wears the



AND HAS THE BEST BOOT SERVICE OBTAINABLE

Wear the "Fife" and have the same yourself.

You can't do better
Wherever the Mail goes — the "Fife" goes

THE "FIFE" BOOTS

Made by a Practical Shoemaker with a life time's experience in the art of good shoe making are worn and appreciated by Farmers and Agriculturists in all parts of Canada

Every pair is built in my own workshops under Personal supervision from finest Waterproof Leather, the kind that is soft and pliable and does not get hard in wear. Can be had with or without hob nails as desired.

PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID.
Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P.O., Scotland. Write for the "Fife" Family Catalogue. Free.

A. T. Hogg, No. 89 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland

The Farmer and the Fife Boot

Say, Loosen Up!

There are Christmas bargains waiting in the yawning shops in town;

It's near Christmas.

There's a little bit o' woman who would like a brand new gown;

It's near Christmas.

And that is why she cuddles you and snuggles up to you;

It's a shame she has to do it just to get what is her due!

Loosen up and make her happy, make her Christmas dreams come true. It's near Christmas.

For the Sewing Room.

For marking, tailors use a hard chalk which gives a distinct line that does not so readily rub off in handling as the soft chalk used in the school room. Ask for tailor's chalk when you go to buy.

In making garments for the grown-up child, cut the sleeves and waist as long as possible, regardless of cuffs and belt. When making up, set the cuff on the bottom of the sleeve, and set the belt on the bottom of the waist; when the child grows, or the goods shrink, the cuffs may be ripped off and slipped down to the end of the sleeve, and in like manner the belt may be set down on the bottom of the waist.

Make generous seams under and over the arms and generous hems on the closing at the back. Make the buttonholes in a fly and set under the hem, and thus the goods is not damaged, and the waist can be widened, as well as lengthened, if necessary.

Have plenty of tucks in the little skirts, and turn in the ends of the belt, stitching with a fine needle and a fine thread. Do not buy coarse, sleazy muslins, but get the soft, starchless kind that will both wear and wash well. Do not use too much openwork embroidery, or the coarse cheap laces that look well in the store, but are ruined as soon as sent to the laundry.

Where the materials are not inclined to fray at the cut edges, pinking is a quick, neat finish for the seams, and is much neater than felling or French seaming. Binding is apt to pucker the edges and make them bulky. A pair of sharp scissors are necessary for the pinking.

For the underskirts, adjust the fullness to the figure by machine stitched side plaits, and instead of strings, tapes or buttons, use the rust-proof hook and eyes. Do not buy muslin underwear that has button-hole embroidery finish, for unless well done, it soon gets ragged. A good way is to stitch the buttonholing on the machine and thus strengthen the edge.

Washing Flannels.

It is now "flannel" time, and a great many people do not know how to wash flannel garments so they will remain soft and not shrink. They should be washed on a bright day and dried as quickly as possible. Before wetting them, shake all the dust and lint out of them. Have prepared two tubs of water as hot as the hand can bear comfortably, and put enough dissolved soap, or some good washing powder, in one to make a strong suds, allowing to every three gallons of water, one tablespoonful of borax or two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia. The borax, however, is best and just as inexpensive; ammonia is apt to leave a yellow tinge; put the flannels into the suds and wash by sopping up and down, squeezing and punching, rather than rubbing. When the water shows that the dirt has come out, squeeze the garment or piece out as dry as possible (do not wring), put into the second tub, which must be as hot as the suds. Repeat the squeezing, pounding and sopping about until the piece is clean, then put it into another tub of clear water of the same temperature; to this last, a little bluing may be added before putting in the flannel. After sozzling about in this water to get out the remnant of the soap, put the

flannel through the wringer and dry in the open air. Before quite dry, take off the line, fold and pack in a clean cloth and iron as soon as possible with a moderately hot iron.

For colored flannels, have fresh, hot suds, and proceed as you did with the white ones, always having the temperature of each tub of water the same. Some people object to hanging the flannels in the sunshine, as they should not dry in heat; but the heat from now on in the sunshine will not hurt the finest flannels. Yellow soap must not be used on flannels, because yellow soap contains resin, and this is damaging to flannel or woolen goods. It will pay to use a good white soap, and there are plenty of them on the market very cheap.

Be Wise.

Don't be that boresome person, a woman who makes a fetish of house-keeping. There is a happy medium between running a pig pen and being able to eat from the floors.

Cleanliness is admirable, but cleanliness at the cost of a family's peace of mind and your own mind development is a bad bargain.

Live but to wave a duster and push a broom or scrubbing brush if you count the reputation for an immaculate house above all else in life.

It is not necessary to have rolls of dust under the bed if you take a few minutes off each day to read a good book or to keep up with the daily news.

If one cannot be both clean and clever, be — well each woman must decide for herself. The up-to-date housewife knows the value of compromise.

This is no advocacy for dirt. Be sanitary, not finicky in your house-keeping. Dust may be a germ breeder, but too much dusting is a temper breeder, likewise begets dull wits.

There are women whose every minute is passed in fighting microscopic dirt. Husband and children in their hearts sigh for a reversion to type that they may wallow in that dirt as does the savage. Over-cleanliness makes for a wandering family. If you wish to keep empty house, criticise your husband and children for the clutter they make.

Cleanliness may be next to godliness, but the Lord should not be held responsible for some women's readings of that advice.

Just what is to be gained in making a fetish of housekeeping? Not brushed up minds, rested bodies or spiritual development, which should be the chief aims of life. The gain is material solely, distinctly of the earth — earthy.

Life is said to be a training school. Since up to date it has not been advertised that the mansions in the sky will be in need of daily cleansing, why spend the goodly years qualifying in nothing else?

Be a good housekeeper; do not make of your housekeeping a fetish deadly to all other growth.

H. E. Hallwright, Brunetta, Alta., writes: "I have taken your paper ever since I started homesteading, and I think it is the best farm paper I have ever seen."

"It's hard," said the sentimental landlady at the dinner table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth just to cater to our appetites."

"Yes," replied the smart boarder, struggling with his portion, "it is tough."

A Northerner riding through the West Virginia mountains came up with a mountaineer leisurely driving a herd of pigs.

"Where are you driving the pigs to?" asked the rider.

"Out to pasture 'em a bit."

"What for?"

"To fatten 'em."

"Isn't it pretty slow work to fatten them on grass? Up where I come from we pen them up and feed them on corn. It saves a lot of time."

"Yaas, s'pose so," drawled the mountaineer. "But, h——, what's time to a hawg?"

Away with all Horns and Stands
Here is the FIRST

Hornless

Grafonola

At a moderate price.

JUST OUT—BE UP TO DATE.

COLUMBIA

\$39.80



Including 8 double records (16 selections) of your own choice

Pay \$7.80 down and \$4.00 monthly.

with strong **double** spring motor, acoustic tone walls, ten inch turn table, tapering tone arm and latest watch case reproducer. Magnificent tone and value.

Other outfits at **\$29, \$58, \$80, etc.** Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nordica, Bonci, Mary Garden, Alice Neilson Kubelik, Cavaliere, Bispham, etc., sing and play for the Columbia Disc Graphophone only.

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Be Sure Its a Columbia.

Double disc records, two different selections 35c. Imported English, Irish, Scotch Records now ready. Once try the new Columbia Records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed. Gold moulded cylinder records. Two minutes, 25c.; four minutes, 45c. Columbia indestructible cylinder records, two minutes, 45c.; four minutes, 65c.

We have all makes of second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade. Forty styles of pianos; 30,000 records.

Call or write for interesting graphophone history and free booklet.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph House in Canada. Wholesale and Retail.

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EVERYTHING IN HAIR GOODS.

SWITCHES.

Wavy, extra short stem, made of splendid quality hair and to match any ordinary shade.

20 inches.....\$1.75

24 inches.....\$2.75

26 inches.....\$4.25

30 Puffs or Curls.....\$1.25

Rare, peculiar and grey shades are a little more expensive. Ask for estimate. Send for sample of your hair and describe article you want.

You will be more than satisfied with the price and quality of these goods, and if you are not, return them to us promptly and we will return your money.

STERLING FASHION COMPANY,

Richmond Street W., Toronto.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH

The easy-shining stove polish in the big can. Not a powder, which must be mixed with water—nor a hard cake, which must be scraped but a soft paste, ready to use, that gives a brilliant polish with a few rubs.

Equally good for stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish, send us his name and loc. and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

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The F.F. Dalley Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

WANTED—A WIFE

I want to hear from some good woman who is tired of doing the washing. I will take the first train and be on hand in time to help do the next big washing. Will pay all my expenses for four weeks. She is dead sure to fall in love with me when she finds out what I can do. I am the famous 1900 Gravity Washer. I make clothes clean in double quick time. I'm the greatest invention of the age for doing quick and easy washing. I'm a star performer—the only washer in existence that can wash a tubful of dirty clothes spotlessly clean in six minutes! Housewives everywhere are delighted with my work. They have almost overwhelmed me with compliments. They tell how I save work and worry, banish "blues" and make washday a genuine pleasure. It's almost fun to do a washing with my aid. The 1900 Washer Co. will send me, free of charge, freight prepaid, on four weeks' trial in your home. Don't send money. Try me first. See the wonders I perform. If you fall in love with me after four weeks' acquaintance, you can pay for me in little easy payments out of the money I save you. Write for fascinating free book on the 1900 Gravity Washer. Tell others about this unusual offer. All correspondence should be addressed to N. F. B. Bach, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.



Hewson's
Pure Wool
Unshrinkable
Underwear

Home Made Syrup

for one-half the Cost,
is made by dissolving
White Sugar in
Water and adding

MAPLEINE

the popular flavoring. It also flavors Puddings, Cake Frostings, Candies, etc. Grocers sell Mapleine. If not, send 50 cents for 2 oz. bottle.

Crescent MFG. CO.
Seattle, Wash.



WASH THAT ITCH AWAY

You can wash away that awful itchy Eczema, and get instant relief, by using D.D.D. Prescription. This is scientifically compounded of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other soothing and healing ingredients. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use.

D.D.D. Prescription has cured thousands of Eczema sufferers all over Canada, and is shown by many testimonials the D.D.D. Company has received.

You can try D.D.D. without cost, and prove its merits for yourself. Simply write for a free trial bottle to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. L., 49 Colborne St., Toronto. Isn't it worth trying?



Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Growing Onions and Asparagus.

Prof. F. W. Brodrick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, answers Queries from one of our Subscribers.

In regard to your correspondent's enquiry as to how to grow a successful onion crop I would say that onions do best on rich, fully pulverized soil. A light sand is probably the best, but heavier soils will give good results provided they are thoroughly pulverized. I would not recommend the use of ashes for onions, as they are liable to induce onion scab. Well rotted manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil, would be much better. I would sow seed as early as possible in the spring. Sowing seed in the fall is sometimes practised, but not with particularly good success in this country. "Sets" are used for early onions, but are never sown in large quantities for a general crop, seed being used in preference. Of varieties I would recommend Red Wethersfield, Red Globe, Danver's Yellow Globe, or Australian Yellow Globe and for whites Giant Silverskin.

Replying to his queries as to asparagus let me say that asparagus can be grown from seed or by means of plant division. The asparagus produces a dense crown of roots which can be divided and a number of plants produced from a single crown. In growing asparagus from seed, the seed should be sown in the spring, and as the seed is very hard it is advisable to soak it for a day before sowing. It will take the plants, grown in this way, at least two years to be large enough to be transplanted in the permanent beds. In transplanting put the plants in the soil to a depth of about 6 inches. Place them 18 inches apart in the row and make the rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Under good conditions you should begin cutting the second year after planting. The asparagus bed, of course, will get better as it gets older. Asparagus requires comparatively little cultivation once it is well established. Conover's Colossal is one of the best varieties.

Clover Among Cottonwoods.

D. M., Manitoba, asks:—"I have a double row of cottonwoods planted four years ago. The trees are doing well, but white clover from the adjoining lawn has spread among them and is growing vigorously. Would you advise turning this clover under, or will it be all right to let the clover grow if it will not interfere with the growth of the trees? I would prefer to have it to keep down weeds and save cultivating."

Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College—If the clover you mention is perfectly free of all kinds of grass, I would advise you to let it remain among the trees, but if grass is growing among the clover I would advise you to break it up and cultivate the land. Clover is not generally injurious to the growth of trees, but grass is. Should you decide to plough under the clover, I feel pretty certain that it will act as a fertilizer and in that way more than repay you for the trouble of plowing the land.

The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition is being held in Toronto from Nov. 14 to 18. One of the Ontario papers, commenting on the prospects for this exhibition at the beginning of November, said, "Already 2,200 boxes of apples have been promised and a number of fruit growing districts are trying to secure space."



The farmer's occupation exposes his watch to unusually severe service. In and out of the jolting wagon, bumping over ploughed fields, sudden changes of temperature and climate are every day experiences of the farmer's life.

WALTHAM Watch

Walthams are so constructed that their delicate mechanism is safe from every jolt and jar. They keep perfect time under any and all conditions of usage. That is why Waltham watches are the preferred watch on all leading railroads.

Waltham watches are made in many grades, and every watch is the best in its grade. Always buy your watch from a Jeweler.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Send for descriptive booklet of various Waltham Movements.

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Your Last Chance To Get A Correspondence Course in "Farm Power" FREE

WE offer you a last chance to get a high-class Correspondence Course in "Farm Power" without paying anything extra for it. It is Professor Lynde's Course, and contains a veritable gold mine of information on a subject that is acknowledged to be of the utmost importance to farmers.

Professor Lynde is Professor of Physics in MacDonald College, Quebec. He is an authority on power. He also has the ability to explain technical problems in an interesting and understandable manner. His "Farm Power" course is clear, explicit, complete and correct.

It is a very broad course, covering a wide field of knowledge. It deals with man power, animal power, water power, wind power, steam power, gasoline power, electric power. It shows economical means of using them all.

It takes up the different tools that a farmer uses to increase his power. It explains methods to follow in order to get the maximum of force from the minimum of energy. It shows you how to conserve your strength.

Professor Lynde tells you things you never knew before about such simple tools as crowbars, hay forks, shovels and hammers. He gives you valuable "power-pointers" about different parts of cultivators, mowers, reapers, binders, gasoline engines and other farm machinery.

The information contained in Professor Lynde's "Farm Power" Correspondence Course is easily worth \$25 to any progressive farmer who will study the lessons. Yet the course will cost you nothing, if you are a subscriber to "Canadian Farm." We bought the course to give to "Canadian Farm" subscribers.

All that you need do is to send 25 cents for a 3 months' subscription to "Canadian Farm"—one of the brightest, most informing and interesting farm papers published. The "Farm Power" Course will be published in "Canadian Farm," one lesson each week, until completed.

Each lesson will be profusely illustrated. It will contain the same questions and problems for you to answer, as if you bought the course direct from Professor Lynde. In fact, you send your answers direct to C. J. Lynde, Professor of Physics, MacDonald College, Quebec. He attends to your correspondence personally.

Get your pencil or pen and fill in the attached coupon. Then clip out, and send it with 25c. for 3 months' subscription to "Canadian Farm," and get our gift of a \$25 Correspondence Course in "Farm Power." We are making a bold bid for thousands of new subscribers. That's why we are so generous.

This is your last chance. This ad will not appear again. So send the coupon to us by first mail. Address the envelope to

"Canadian Farm"

12 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Western Office: 1745 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

11

CUT ALONG HERE WITH SCISSORS OR KNIFE

Enclosed please find 25c. for 3 months' subscription to "Canadian Farm" and Professor Lynde's Correspondence Course in "Farm Power."

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Post Office _____

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N.W.F.

To Kill Plant Lice.

Not infrequently plants kept indoors become infested with lice. One of the most effective remedies is a solution of Ivory soap. One pound of Ivory soap may be added to 12 or 15 gallons of water. When the soap is thoroughly dissolved, it is ready to use. It will do no harm to take the plant and immerse it entirely in this solution. We have tried this remedy on different occasions and have found it entirely satisfactory.

Why Plants Grow Upwards.

Why do plants grow upward? Most of us would say that they grow towards the light. But the light explanation does not cover the ground, else in this latitude all the trees in the fields would bow southward. The uprightness of trees and plants, an immensely useful quality, must have some other cause. Mr. Francis Darwin, in a lecture to the Royal Society, has been giving the results of some interesting experiments on the subject, dealing with the question why the plant grows upward and its roots down. In the tips of the roots of certain seedlings it was found there were special cells, each containing a free starch grain, which naturally sank to the bottom, and changed its position if the plant were

Effect of Wind on Plants.

Some investigators in Italy have been carrying on a very unusual experiment to discover the effect of wind on plant development. Their investigation lasted for a little more than two months, and concerned itself with quite a number of different kinds of plants. The wind was produced by mechanical means, and the plants were set in such a place that they were in a steady draught.

The result shows that the wind's action, if continuous, may bring about, in the short space of two months, profound changes as well in the form as in the structure and growth of plant organs. These changes tend to the formation of adaption qualities such as, being acquired in the course of many generations, characterize the plants found in regions where the wind constitutes the principal oecological factor.

It was found also that the wind's action developed tendencies to evolve new properties and habits as regards the biological cycle; for instance, an annual plant set in a steady wind may become a biennial.

It is a remarkable fact that two species, although they were treated in precisely the same manner, refused to show any tendency to variation as observed in other plants. The original homes of these two plants are par-



The Gladiolus is one of the very finest of cut flowers. These were photographed at the 1911 Horticultural Exhibition in Winnipeg. A good spike of Gladiolus will keep in fine shape for ten days at least after cutting, the flowers first opening at the bottom of the spike, and then successively opening up the stem.

laid on its side. The starch grain, always responding to the earth's downward attraction, keeps the plant informed of which direction is up and which down, and so supplies a stimulus determining growth in a vertical direction.

Mr. Darwin tried plants laid on their sides, and stimulated by a sidelight, but still they grew upwards. When the plants were placed on a vibrating surface, so that the starch grain tapped on the bottom of their cells, the upward curvature of the growth was increased, the gravitational stimulus being made more active. The fact that the gravitational apparatus is situated in certain definite regions, such as the root-tip, where it is required to determine the direction of growth, suggests that it belongs, Mr. Darwin says, to "that type of physiological machine which we call a sense-organ." Who shall say now that plants live but do not feel?

The Hyacinth is perhaps the most satisfactory bulb for potting for winter blooming. It is very fragrant and quite a sure bloomer.

If you are going to keep onions over the winter, remember that they not only require a low temperature, but that they must also be in a dry atmosphere and have free circulation of air. In a moist atmosphere under high temperature they are bound to sprout.

ticularly wind-swept, and as a possible reason for their intractability, it is suggested that, besides having a less plastic organism, these species may have already adapted themselves to life-conditions similar to those induced by the experiment.

For the winter storage of pumpkins and squashes a fairly high temperature is desired, along with a free circulation of air.

For some little time business in British Columbia fruit lands has been rather dull, but this does not necessarily indicate a falling off in the interest in the fruit growing business on the part of those who reside in that province. One fruit grower that we know of in the Southern Okanagan has recently placed a single order for winter apple trees to the number of 50,000.

Up to Oct. 16 of this year there were more apples shipped from Halifax than during the entire season last year. Up to the date named there were sent out from Halifax 352,000 barrels, compared with 205,000 barrels for the entire season last year. When it is considered that on the date mentioned picking in the orchards was not yet completed, the largeness of the Nova Scotia apple crop may be inferred.



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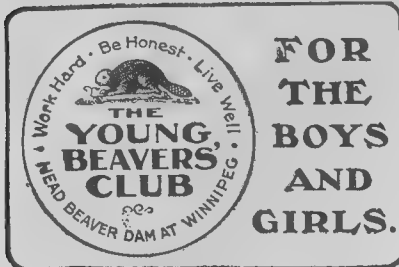
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Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free of all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

Choosing a Kitten.

They said, "Now choose which you want to keep;"

And they meant to drown the rest, I know.

I wish the motner would go to sleep,
And not sit there, and stare at me so—
She heard, and she understands, I know.

I suppose they think it takes too much milk,
And meat, and things to feed all four.
The darlings! They're just as soft as silk!
Now the folks might fuss if there had been more,
But it's such a few kittens—only four!

Shall I keep that one who is saying "Please!"

Or that funny one, who is just half black?

Or the one with stockings up to his knees

And patches all the way down his back
And his little ears, finished off with black?

Or the dear little white one, over there,
Who does not seem to suspect it at all?

At least, if she does, she doesn't care,
For she's actually playing with a ball!
I cannot choose—I must keep them all.

A Battering Ram.

Landrose, Sask., Nov 2, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—We have quit school now. I did not like it much.

The name of it is Banana Belt School. Now, I will tell you about an old ram we had. When we came here he was all right and did not "bunt," but my brother and I teased him so much that he started into it. Sometimes when I was standing beside him he would put his head down quick and bring it up at the side of my leg, and then it would hurt. My brother was very scared of him, and one day the ram chased him onto the wood-pile and kept him there for an hour or more. We used to have lots of fun with him.

How many of the members go out shooting? I do, and like it very much. I shoot ducks, rabbits, blackbirds and partridges. Now I must close. Yours truly,—Jack Coward.

Chased the Indians.

Pitcox, Alta., Oct. 30th, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I have long been a reader of the Nor'-West Farmer and the Beavers' page, so, Master Daddy Beaver, if there is an empty room in your pool may I come in and occupy it.

Some of the letters are very interesting, especially those about the birds and animals.

About two years ago a man who lived near the Saskatchewan River told us about a family of fourteen beavers who had built their home in a slough. In the fall a band of Indians, who camped in a line ten miles long came near there. One day one of his neighbors' little boys came and told him

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hat the Indians were digging the beavers out. He took his rifle out and limbed a ridge about fifty yards from the Indians, who were at work. One of them had stuck his shovel into the ground and was leaning on it. The man who was watching them fired and knocked the shovel out from under the Indian. This caused them to stop talking, and while they were wondering where the shot had come from he fired three shots into the air above their heads. It was enough; the Indians turned and ran. He was afraid that they would attack him, but they did not do so, but they left the beavers alone. I hope that no Indian will come to our dam to disturb us. Don't you? Wishing the Club success, I am,—Hettie Emberley (aged 14).

Over Seventy Turkey Eggs.

Morden, Man., Oct. 29, 1911.
Dear Daddy Beaver,—Whenever the Nor-West Farmer comes home we all see who can get it first to read the boys' and girls' page.
I have been busy this summer. I have milked four cows all summer and I set a lot of hens in the spring and I got seventy-five chicks, and we have only lost two or three. Our two turkey hens layed over seventy eggs, and we set every one. We had about a dozen rotten eggs and when the young turkeys got about a week old they started to die and now we have only eighteen, and we have sold three big ones now for Thanksgiving.
We had lots of fun this summer picking Saskatoon berries. We picked a great lot this summer. They were very plentiful this year. We picked plums and choke cherries besides.
The men have stopped plowing now, as the ground is frozen too hard.
We are going to make ice cream some day now that we can get ice.
Well Christmas is coming now and Santa Claus will soon be here, little Beavers. Wishing the club all prosperity, I am,—M. Hunt.

Almost had to Spend the Winter in a Straw Stack.

Roseneath Farm, Rapid City Man., Oct. 28, 1911.
Dear Daddy Beaver,—The teacher brought The Nor-West Farmer to school to read the Thanksgiving pieces and letters to the children. I read about the Beavers' Club in the paper, so I thought I would join it.
I am eight years old and go to school every day with a Collie dog. The school is a quarter of a mile from my home. The dog can take me to school in five minutes, just walking. My dog is very useful to me, because I cannot walk.
I had a narrow escape when the threshers were at our home. My brother and I were up on the top of our barn. There was a straw pile by the barn. The threshing machine was throwing the straw on this straw pile. We went on to the straw pile. My brother jumped off the straw pile. I was going to slide down it; there was

a hole about five feet deep. I fell into this hole. By good luck there were no teams at the separator as we were stook threshing. My father and some other men climbed up the straw pile and got me out of the hole. My throat was quite sore when I got out, because I could not get air in the hole.

I notice that only good letters are printed in the paper, so I guess I will stand a poor chance of getting mine in. But anyhow, I am your friend.—Alex. Clark.

Likes the School Inspector.

Minnedosa, Man., Oct. 27, 1911.
Dear Daddy Beaver,—I live on a farm. We live a mile from our school. The teacher boards at our place now, and we often take a walk in the evening. I see many ducks and chickens when I go to school.
The inspector visited our school not long ago. He asked us to read to him, and then we wrote on the blackboard. He asked us what was the difference between a toad and a frog. The girls told him that the toad had a rough back and the frog had a smooth back. One of the boys told him that the frog lived in water and the toad lives on land. When he was going away he asked us to do some mental arithmetic for him. Anyhow, I like the Inspector.
There are not many pupils at school now. There is a new stove at school. There is an organ, too. We have four new desks. We had a school garden this year. We had many boxes of sunflower seed. We have made a collection of seeds for nature study. We made little paper cases with the names of the seed on the outside. From your friend,—Erle Neabel.

The Formation of the Soil.

A Very Interesting Study for the Bigger Boys and the Older Folks as Well. Written by Alfred Vivian, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the Ohio Agricultural College.

One could scarcely imagine any subject for discussion more commonplace than that of the soil. Nor could one think of anything which would be less likely to prove interesting to the careless observer. We are accustomed to think of the soil as merely "dirt," a thing to be shunned as far as possible, and kept hidden from sight. Perhaps you will not think the soil worthy of interest and study, but did you ever stop to think that without the soil we could not be living in this world to-day. The food which you eat could not have been produced if there was no soil, for the plants which make the food for animals, in their turn derive all their nourishment from the soil. So, you see the soil is after all very important to mankind.
We are so familiar with the soil as it now exists that most of us do not stop to think that it was ever anything different, but it has really taken a long



Nature's method of increasing the humus and soil fertility. Notice the rotten log and the leaves decaying, thus returning plant food to the soil. (The significance of this Process is explained further on in the article on the Formation of the Soil.)



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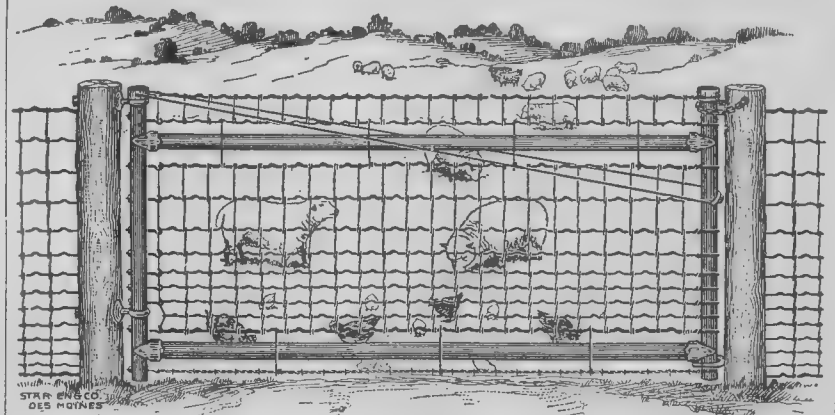
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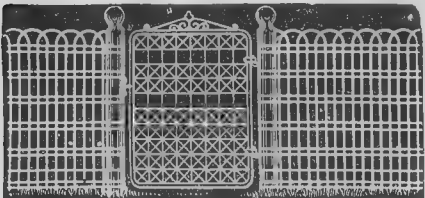
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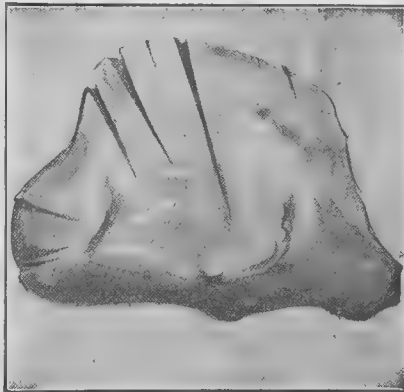
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time for Nature to form what we call the soil, and in doing so she has employed the wonderful agencies about which something will be said in this article. Some one has defined the soil as "that portion of the earth at or near the surface which consists largely of fine particles." And again it has been described as that part of the earth into which the plants send their roots and from which they take much of their food. Well, if the soil is the portion of the earth at the surface, what is below the soil? Most of you know that if you dig down deep into the soil you will come to solid rock. Sometimes rock is reached a few inches below the surface, and again you must dig many feet before you come to it, but sooner or later you are sure to find a bed of stone. We learn therefrom this first interesting fact that underneath all soils are found solid rocks.

Now, if you were to examine a sample of soil with a strong magnifying glass or a microscope, you would find that it is largely made up of very fine particles of rock. Mixed with these particles is a much smaller quantity of black material which is called organic matter, or sometimes humus. A little closer examination will show that the organic matter is simply the remains of plants which have formerly grown upon the land, and which have partially decayed or rotted in the soil. Take a small quantity of a black soil, heat it in the lid of a baking powder can, and see if the odor that comes off is not very much like that you notice on heating bits of leaves in the same way.

We find then that the soil is composed of small particles of rock mixed with the remains of former plants, and that by far the larger part consists of these



When rain runs into the crevices in rocks and then freezes, it gradually splits them into pieces. This is one of the ways in which large rocks are broken up by nature.

rock particles. This suggests the thought that the soil has been formed from the solid rocks such as are found beneath it, and this, indeed, is what the men who have studied the subject have found to be true.

Geology teaches us that at one time all the surface of the earth was solid rock. At that time there was nothing like what we now know as the soil. These rocks contained all the constituents necessary to make a soil and all the substances which the plants use as food with the exception of the element nitrogen. This plant food, however, was not in forms in which the plants could use it. Suppose you had a sack of wheat. You know that there is plenty of food there to nourish you for some time but it is not in a very good form to eat so long as it is in the whole wheat kernel. One of the first things you would do would be to grind it to flour. And that is one of the first things that Nature does in preparing the food for plants; she grinds the rocks to flour. In other words, the first process in the formation of a soil is the pulverization of the rocks.

Nature uses several methods to bring about the grinding or pulverization of the rocks. The first of these is change of temperature, or heat or cold. If you examine a piece of granite you will find that instead of being a simple rock it is composed of different minerals cemented together. Now these minerals are differently affected by heat and cold. You know that most substances expand when heated. The amount of expansion varies for the different minerals in the granite and as a result the effect of

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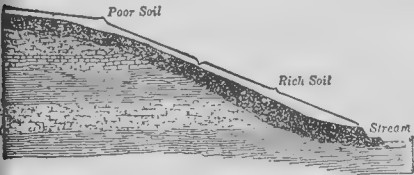
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change in temperature is to separate the minerals, thus breaking the rock into smaller pieces.

If you look carefully at any piece of stone you may pick up you will find numerous cracks and openings in it. These cracks become filled with water and in the cold weather the water freezes. You know when water turns into ice it expands with great force and consequently when the water in the cracks freezes it tends to break the stones into pieces. If you have ever known water to freeze in a bottle or jug you know what force it exerts and from this you can see how easy it would be for the ice to break bits of stone off the surface of larger rocks.

More important than either of these factors, however, is the action of running water. You would hardly think that such a soft substance as water



Showing movement of soils from higher to lower levels.

would do much grinding, but water running over stones grinds off the surface slowly but surely. If the stream is swift enough to carry along particles of sand or stone the grinding takes place more rapidly. A rapid mountain stream, for instance, tumbles the boulders along, causing them to rub against each other until they are ground to powder, and at the same time the bed of the stream itself is worn away. In this way deep valleys are sometimes worn into the surface of the earth and the fine material is carried away to form a soil at some other place.

Another agency which helps to grind the rocks is moving ice in the form of glaciers. At one time the northern part of North America was covered by a thick sheet of ice. This immense glacier pushed its way slowly down from the north. As it moved south it carried with it large quantities of rocks, grinding them against each other until they



The little swellings on these roots are known as nodules. They may be found on clover plants, alfalfa, peas, beans and vetches. These nodules are filled with germs that take the nitrogen from the air and give it to the soil, making the soil richer. This is why clover and these other crops are so helpful to the land.

were reduced to particles of various degrees of fineness. Later when the climate became warmer the ice melted and this rock material remained behind to become a part of our soils. So you see there are a number of ways in which the rocks are ground to smaller and smaller fragments until they become as fine as the particles in what is called soil.

But a soil produced by mere grinding of the rock alone is not suitable for the growth of farm crops. If you grind your wheat into flour you must still further prepare it before it is fit for food. In the same way the food in the rocks must be prepared for the plants. We say that the food must be made "available" to the plant, or in other words it must be made soluble so the plants can

absorb it through the roots. Water is important in bringing about this change also. Pure water will not dissolve much of the rock, but the water which falls on the soil contains carbonic acid gas taken from the atmosphere, and water containing this gas will dissolve much larger quantities of the rock materials. The oxygen of the air also helps to make the plant food available. You will see, then, that at the same time the rock is being ground its nature is being changed so that it is more readily dissolved.

These processes so far described combine to make the plant food in the rocks available, but it has been found that the mineral matter alone cannot support plant life. A soil to be fertile must contain nitrogen as well. All the nitrogen in the soil came originally from the atmosphere. The air is four-fifths nitro-

gen, but it is in a form in which most plants cannot use it. Before it can serve as a plant food it must be combined with oxygen to make nitrate nitrogen. A little of this is formed in the air during electrical discharges and is carried into the soil by the rain water. This amount, though very small, is probably sufficient to enable plant growth to begin.

Vegetation begins with the very simplest form of plants, such as lichens and mosses, and is, of course, very scanty at first. These plants on dying become a part of the soil, all of the plant nutrients used by them being thus returned. Food that has once been used by plants is very readily made available to succeeding crops through the process of decay. The soil is now able to produce a larger crop, as it contains the plant food

in the previous growth in addition to that added through the agencies detailed above. In this way the growth gradually becomes more abundant. The plants upon decaying give rise to humus, and this increases the fertility of the land both by being a source of plant food and by increasing the water-retaining power. Humus is a very important factor in fertility. During the decompositions of the plants, acid substances are formed which act upon the rocks in such a way as to make more of the plant food available. One of the products of decay or fermentation is carbonic acid gas, and this is dissolved in the soil water, and this gas-containing water is an important help in disintegrating the rocks.

As the nutritive materials increase from these various causes the lower and

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simpler forms of plant life are gradually replaced by those which are more highly organized. With the advent of plants, like our common crops, which bear roots, other factors in the formation of soils are introduced. The roots secrete an acid substance that has a solvent effect on the mineral matter of the soil, and assists mechanically in breaking down the rocks. All are familiar with the tremendous force exerted by plants in breaking apart rocks and stones if once their tender rootlets obtain a foothold in a crevice. The roots penetrate the soil sometimes to great depths, and, as they decay after the death of the plant, they leave little channels in the soil which serve to carry down water laden with carbonic acid, as well as to introduce the oxygen of the air, that, in its turn, is a factor in bringing about chemical changes in the soil, which assist in making plant food available.

Sooner or later in the process of soil formation, plants of the pulse family (leguminous plants) such as clover, peas, beans, vetches, lupines, etc., are introduced. If you dig up some of these plants you will find little nodules or tubercles on their roots. These nodules are the homes of numerous bacteria, which enable the plants to derive part of their food from the nitrogen of the atmosphere. This peculiar property of leguminous plants is of great importance, for it is undoubtedly Nature's principal method of increasing the supply of nitrogen in the ground. The nitrogen compounds accumulated by

top of a hill and deeper in the valley. Lakes and ponds are gradually filling up and in time become fertile fields. If the pond is largely filled by the remains of the plants which have grown on it a humus or peaty soil is formed.

The important lesson to be learned from a study of the origin of the soil is, that Nature undisturbed has many ways of adding to the supply of available plant food in the soil. The various forces which have been under discussion have all tended to change more and more of the food into forms that can be assimilated by the plants so that the amount of vegetation which the soil can produce has been constantly increasing. Under natural conditions this growth is not removed from the ground, but is again made available, so that the land is constantly increasing in fertility. It will thus be seen that the fertility of the virgin soils is the result of accumulations due to a variety of forces acting, doubtless through countless ages, a period during which practically nothing has been removed from the soil while much has been added to it.

Man, on the contrary, has reversed this process and while adding little to the soil has removed much from it. Through the constant harvesting of crops and by leaving the ground bare and exposed to the action of the elements, he is rapidly depleting Nature's store of food and the yield steadily becomes smaller.

This study of the formation of the soil then suggests two things that the



Our present day River Valleys have in some distant past age simply been gouged out by the moving of Glaciers and the flooding of mighty Rivers. These all have a part in grinding down Rocks in one part of the world and in building up Fertile Soil areas in another.

these plants eventually become a part of the soil through their decay, thus adding to its fertility.

It will readily be understood that the various agencies concerned in the formation of the soil do not act separately nor necessarily in any such order as that in which they have been discussed. As a matter of fact all the processes described take place simultaneously. The lower plants do not wait for the rocks to be pulverized, for we see such organisms as the lichens growing on rocks from which one would think it impossible for them to obtain food. If the lichen is removed, grooves or furrows will be found on the surface of the stone, due to the action of the plant. Nor are all soils formed directly from the original rocks, for one of the effects of weathering, etc., is to separate such rocks as the granites into simpler substances, with the result, for example, that huge deposits of limestone are formed in one place, and in another whole hills of sandstone.

The soil is almost constantly moving, for some of the same agencies which form soils are continually carrying them away. Running water grinds the rocks, but at the same time transports the fine particles to lower levels. It cuts deep valleys in the surface of the earth and carries away the debris, depositing it at various distances from its source. Notice a stream muddied by a recent rain; the mud will be deposited somewhere to help form a soil. The soil is always moving from a higher to a lower level, consequently, it is thinnest at the

farmer can do to prevent the exhaustion of the fertility. The first is to so treat the soil as to assist and hasten nature in the process of converting the raw material into plant food by means of good tillage. The second is to return to the soil by means of manure and fertilizers an amount of plant food equivalent to that removed by the crop.

The world is paying a terrible price for military protection. It is impossible to ascertain the exact cost of the world's military expenses, but leaving out of consideration a number of hidden items, the astounding fact remains that the world has been paying out upwards of two billion dollars a year for maintenance of armies and navies in a time of profound peace. This is nearly four times the value of the world's production of gold and silver which in 1909 amounted to \$563,198,948. Furthermore 5,184,000 able bodied men are completely removed from all useful occupations, and maintained in wasteful and dangerous idleness. In Germany in 1907 there were 31,497,100 men, women and children actually engaged in occupations, including domestic servants, while 620,000 husky young men loafed in the army.



Keep Your Soil at Top Notch Producing Power

THE utmost care and attention given to plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, and harvesting cannot make up for lack of fertilizer, which is necessary to keep the soil at the top-notch of its producing power. In fact, fertilizing is of first importance.

Of all fertilizers, manure is best, because it replaces just the elements the crops have extracted, and is most economical.

But to get its full value, manure must be spread evenly, in proper quantities. Only a good manure spreader will spread it this way. Get an I H C if you want to be sure of the greatest value for your money.

I H C Manure Spreaders Corn King, Cloverleaf

are simple, strong, and perfect in design and construction. They are light in draft and durable. Here are some of the features and advantages that make I H C spreaders the best investment for you.

The method of transmitting power from the wheels to the beater is simple and direct. There are no unnecessary parts to wear. The beater is large in diameter, and the teeth are long, square, and chisel-pointed, so that the manure is thoroughly pulverized and thrown out before it wedges against the bars, thus reducing the draft.

The apron is supported by steel rollers, and the slats are placed close together, so that manure does not sift down and interfere with the movement of the rollers. The steel wheels have ample strength to carry many times the weight they will ever be called upon to bear. The rims are flanged inwardly to prevent cutting and rutting of meadows and accumulation of trash. There is no reach to prevent short turning.

I H C Manure Spreaders are made in several styles and sizes for field, orchard, and truck farm use. See the I H C local agent for catalogues and complete information, or, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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Chicago

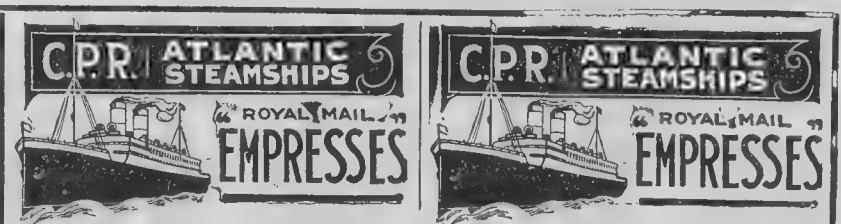
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U S A



I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house for agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the I H C Service Bureau.



WINTER EXCURSION RATES

ROUND TRIP
FIVE MONTHS' LIMIT

On SALE DAILY, NOV. 10th to DEC. 31st

From all Railway Stations

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Kootenays
To Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia and the Continent.

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ST. JOHN and LIVERPOOL		
Empress of Britain	Fri.	Dec. 1
Lake Manitoba	Sat.	" 9
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THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS

TO SHIP SIDE WITHOUT TRANSFER		
From	Nov.	Dec.
Calgary,	26	4
Moose Jaw	27	11
Winnipeg,	28	6 & 12,

For reservations of berths or further particulars apply to any Railway Agent.

J. S. CARTER, Gen'l Agent, 210 Portage Ave. Winnipeg.

DON'T BUY A GASOLINE ENGINE

Until You Investigate The Temple Make. Its Great Advantages are: 1st—Lowest Fuel Cost; pays for itself in Fuel Saving. 2nd—Delivers Steadiest Power Stream, adapting it especially for operating farm machinery. 3rd—Easy on the machine it operates. 4th—Uses Gasoline, Kerosene or Gas. 5th—Perfect Lubrication. 6th—Starts Easily and Quickly, occupying minimum space. 7th—It is the King of Portable Engines. No engine has so wide a range of use. YOU WILL MAKE A MISTAKE IF YOU DO NOT WRITE FOR INFORMATION. We make 1½ to 5½ H. P. single cylinder engines, 6 to 20 H. P. two cylinder engines, 30 to 50 H. P. four cylinder engines. All Heavy duty, slow speed engines. For surety of operation and low fuel cost our engines lead. This is our 59th year.

TEMPLE PUMP COMPANY, Manufacturers.

403 West 15th St., Chicago, U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF Farm Land, Stock, Imple- ments, Etc,

Acting under instructions from the
Standard Trust Coy., Winnipeg,

I shall offer for sale at the farm known as the Andrew Young Farm, situated on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 10, 11, 21, W/1, about eight miles from Alexander (C.P.R. Main Line), Manitoba, on

Thursday, 30th Nov., 1911

At 10 o'clock forenoon sharp, the following:—

- (1) A large selection of the usual farm implements.
- (2) 18 work horses, 4 colts and 1 cow.
- (3) Household furniture.
- (4) The farm itself consisting of the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 25 & N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 26, 11, 21, W/1st; all 16 & 22, 11, 21, W/1; N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15 S. $\frac{1}{4}$, 21, 11, 21, W/1st (having a large acreage under cultivation) with the valuable buildings thereon.

For further particulars and terms apply to **The Standard Trusts Company**, or the undersigned.

Luncheon will be served on the farm.

R. D. EVANS, Auctioneer, Brandon.

ALUMINOID

is a **BABBITT METAL**

SPECIALLY MADE FOR ALL
Light Machine Work

It Is Clean and Durable

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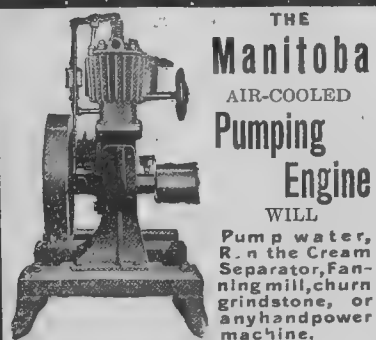
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Would you like to receive one of
WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL SCALES
delivered right to your nearest station

FREIGHT PAID BY WILSON
THAT'S OUR OFFER!
Write to-day for our Special
Prices, 100 different styles of
Hay and Stock Scales.
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**THE
Manitoba
AIR-COOLED
Pumping
Engine
WILL**

Pump water,
Run the Cream
Separator, Fanning
mill, churn
grindstone, or
any hand power
machine.

Write to-day for catalogue, giving full
description, guarantee and price.

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co.
Calgary, Alta. Brandon, Man.

Homestead for Married Woman.

H. E. H., B. Alberta.—“Can a married woman (not separated from her husband), living in Canada, whose husband is living in another country, and who receives no support from her husband, and has two children to support herself, obtain entry for a homestead?”

Answer.—Sub-section 2 of Section 9, Dominion Lands Act, reads as follows: “In the case of any woman who claims to be the sole head of the family, making application for entry for a homestead, if any doubt arises as to her status as the sole head of the family, the Minister may decide whether her application shall be granted or refused.” Write to Minister of Interior, Ottawa.

School Question, etc.

Mrs. E. J., Stettler, Alta.—“1. We have no school in our district and as there are several children needing education, we would like to know how we would proceed to get a school in this neighborhood. 2. Has a woman to sign papers before her husband can get the patent for his homestead? 3. Can a man sell a homestead, and take the money, leaving his family destitute?”

Answer.—1. With reference to this, we would advise you to correspond with the Commissioner of Education, Edmonton. There are a number of details upon which he will gladly inform you fully. 2. No. 3. After he obtains his patent, a man can sell his homestead and there is really nothing to prevent him from taking the proceeds and leaving his family. Technically, he is liable for the support of his family, but practically, it is generally impossible to force a man to do this if he really wants to avoid it.

Several Queries.

Town Dweller, Manitoba.—“1. Do I or anyone have to take out a dray license if we work by the day? 2. Can a bailiff or any man that holds a government job sit on the town council? 3. Can he be a school trustee? 4. Can a man that cannot read or write plainly be a constable for a town or anywhere in Canada?”

Answer.—1. Cities and towns have the power to pass by-laws regulating the conducting of and providing the licensing of draying businesses. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. Such a man might be appointed a constable, but it is fairly unlikely that he would be.

Residence or Homestead.

L. A. T., Alberta.—“I record a homestead in March, 1910. I got some breaking done by somebody, but did not begin residence on the place before April, 1911. Will I have to put in this full year on it, or only six months? Will it put me back one year for the patent if I do not stay on it more than six months this year?”

Answer.—We would advise you to get in touch with the Dominion Lands Agent for that district, as your entry is already liable for cancellation. The act provides that every entry for a homestead shall be allowed six months within which to perfect his entry by taking in his own person possession of the land and beginning residence thereon and if entry is not so perfected within that period it shall be liable to cancellation.

Lost Note.

B. A. R. B., Sask.—“A sells cattle to B, B gives A a lien note for same, which is sent for registration, and on being returned is lost in the mails. What course should A take and what should B be willing to do in the matter?”

Answer.—A certified copy of the lien note will be sufficient for A's purposes. Doubtless he can obtain such a certified copy from the clerk of the court.

November 30 will be Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

There is a movement on foot to ascertain if it would be possible to establish a creamery at North Battleford, Sask.



Cater's Star Windmills

CATER'S HOOSIER GASOLINE ENGINES
for Pumping Water, Grinding Feed, Elevating Grain, etc. are the best that money and good workmanship can produce and fully guaranteed to be first class.

Cater's Wood Pumps are made especially to meet the needs of Western Canada

Cater's Iron Pumps with our Ratchett Handle gives easier in deep Wells than any other makes.

All our Goods are Guaranteed and Prices are right

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS,
Dept B., Brandon, Man, H. Cater, Prop.

Engines Built To Last are Marked IHC

THE I H C trade mark is your reliable safeguard in buying an engine. It is your positive guarantee of highest quality. It insures your getting an engine of marked simplicity, of unusual economy, of wonderful strength.

Get an engine that will last, for upon the number of years of service depends the cost per year of your investment. Get an

I H C Gasoline Engine

It will run your cream separator, feed cutter, pump, fanning mill, saw, grindstone, thresher, clover huller, electric light plant, washing machine, and do a thousand and one other odd jobs around your farm. It will save you work and time at every step, cutting down expenses and making farm life more inviting by eliminating the drudgery and adding profits.

It will do more work, with less attention, at less cost—and will last longer than any other engine of similar horse power. That is a strong statement, but the thousands of I H C owners know it to be true.

All Styles—All Sizes

There is an I H C of a style and size to meet your particular conditions. Choose one in this complete line.

Vertical—2, 3, 25, and 35-H.P.; horizontal—1 to 50-H.P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H.P.; portable—1 to 25-H.P.; traction—12 to 45-H.P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, and grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol. Air-cooled or water-cooled. Don't buy any engine till you investigate the I H C line. See the I H C local dealer. Let him point out the I H C advantages. Get catalogues from him, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

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BE A RAILROAD MAN.

Hold the throttle of a monster Locomotive, travel 300,000 miles a year. See the country and earn big wages. Our

Self Educational Complete Practical Railroad Engineering

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1910
Assets over Liabilities

\$27,869,877 00
441,486.36

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1910, OVER 20,391.

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Established 1882

The Pioneer Trust Company of
Canada

Paid up Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 500,000
Assets under Corporations
care exceed - - - 37,000,000

Chartered to act as administrator,
executor, trustee, guardian, liquidator,
committee, agent, etc., etc.

Money to loan on Improved Farm
and City properties at lowest
current rates.

Winnipeg Office:

Bank of Hamilton Building

John Patton, Manager

Guaranteed Watch Repairs

Thousands of people all over Western
Canada, in the smaller as well as the larger
towns, take advantage of the dependable
qualities of our watch repairing by mail.

Genuine material, skilled workmen at
the bench and guaranteed work with ex-
treme care from beginning to end has
built us up a great reputation for turning
out good work.

Send us a post card for a mailing box.

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Official
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G.N.R.

Brandon, Man.

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The CANADA LIFE ASSUR-
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proved Farms upon favourable
terms.

COSTS LOW.

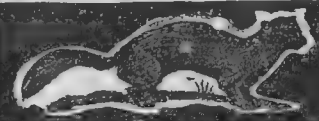
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ROBERT YOUNG,

Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH

Winnipeg.



TRAPPERS GET BUSY BIG MONEY IN FURS

Over ten million dollars will be paid to trappers of
fur bearing animals during the coming winter. Any
man or boy living in the country can add a goodly
sum to his earnings by trapping during spare mo-
ments. We furnish ABSOLUTELY FREE a complete
Trapper's Guide which tells you the size of trap and
kind of bait to use for the different animals, how to re-
move the skins and prepare them for market. We
also furnish the best traps and baits at lowest prices.
We receive more furs direct from trapping grounds
than any other house in the world, therefore can pay
the highest prices for them. Our price lists, shipping
tags, etc., are also FREE for the asking. If you
are a trapper or want to become one, write to us
today. We will help you.

F. G. TAYLOR & CO.

GREATEST FUR HOUSE IN THE WORLD

615 Fur Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SEND 10 CENTS

WE WILL MAIL YOU A
SAMPLE PACKAGE OF
ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2

BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST

JOHN ERZINGER

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Send for Book of Information
Patents Placed when Requested

LLOYD BLACKMORE & CO., Patent Attorneys
17 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA ALSO TORONTO AND WASHINGTON

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Murdoch's Small Importation of Clydes.

John Murdoch, Crandall, Manitoba,
sailed from Scotland on Oct. 21 with a
shipment of one Clydesdale stallion and
two three-year-old Clydesdale fillies. The
stallion is by the Hiawatha horse Ata-
hualpa. One of the fillies has for her
 grandsire the horse Benedict, champion
at the Highland and Agricultural Society
exhibition. The other is by the well-
known premium horse Baron's Voucher.

A Pioneer in Shorthorns.

The Willow Bank Stock Farm, 14
miles south of Manor, Sask., is the
home of a large herd of Shorthorns
that have been bred up for the past 25
years. The proprietor, Jas. Cheyne, is
a Scotchman of a very reserved nature,
and while he has not been showing his
herd or boosting his animals in any
way, he has always been attending to
his business at home, has kept his herd
in splendid condition, and by using the
best of sires has now a herd of 60
Shorthorns that will compare very
favorably with any herd of its size in
Western Canada.

The farm in itself is worthy of men-
tion on account of its excellent
adaptability for stock raising. The
buildings are situated on the eastern
slope of the Moose Creek, that runs
through the farm. The large barn,
with stone foundation, offers plenty of
accommodation for the entire herd;
water runs from a spring in the hill-
side through the stables, but even in
the most severe weather Mr. Cheyne
prefers to turn his cattle out for water
and exercise. A natural bluff to the
west supplies shelter for the stock and
buildings and a large field of brome,
timothy and rye grass gives abundance
of pasture. Every animal shows the re-
sult of good breeding, feeding and care.

As Mr. Cheyne is now a man of ma-
ture years, he has decided to give up
farming and take some well-earned rest
after his successful life both as a farm-
er and stock raiser.

Mr. Cheyne won the championship for
best Shorthorn bull at Regina Winter
Show during the first two years of that
fair, but has not shown since that time.

Mr. Cheyne is offering by private
sale his entire herd of 50 females and
10 bulls. The females consist of 20
cows over three years, 6 two-year-olds,
8 yearlings and 16 under one year. Only
two of the bulls are ready for service,
but the balance are a very choice lot
of calves. Practically the whole herd
is red, most of the females being sired
by Meteor's Conqueror, by Meteor,
from the herd of J. G. Barron, Carberry.

A representative of the Nor'-West
Farmer had a look over the herd, and
they are an exceptionally smooth,
straight lot of Shorthorns of good type.
Mr. Cheyne is advertising his herd on

another page of this issue, and anyone
interested should write him, mention-
ing the Nor'-West Farmer.

Clear Water Percherons.

A representative of our staff paid a
recent visit to the great Percheron stud
of W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal,
Sask., and had a look over the stock
bred and raised on this farm. The stables
are as yet very ordinary in appearance
and not very warm, but the horses are
all hardy, and every animal in the pink
of condition. The North Portal barns
contain 36 head of stallions, mares and
fillies, while the Calgary barns have an
additional 12 head of different ages be-
longing to the same firm.

Bijou (imp.), by Balkan, who was
champion at Winnipeg, Brandon and Re-
gina this year, still retains his weight,
style and symmetry that brought him
to the front. His foals bear out his
qualities to a marked degree and are a
promising bunch. The 2-year-old
Romeo, by Robosse (imp.), that stood
first at Winnipeg and Brandon and
second at Regina, is doing exceedingly
well and while he may not reach the
ton mark, he possesses the style, uni-
formity and under-pinning that will
make him a noted horse. Three year-
ling stallions, Flashlight, Tecumseh
and Hercules, by Robosse (imp.), are all
the large, growthy kind and show
every sign of developing into the big,
quality kind that are so highly prized.
The latter horse, especially, is aptly
named. A dark gray, 3-year-old,
Daniel, by Colonel, is a beautiful colt,
but will not have the size of the other
stallions. The majority of the mares
are sired by Superior (imp.) and
Robosse (imp.), both noted horses in
this country. The latter horse headed
the North Portal stud for some time
and proved both a very successful sire
and show ring horse. The six-horse
team of mares that were shown at the
western fairs this season are in great
shape. The wheelers, Pauline, by
Superior, and Mira, by Kabyle (imp.),
are a beautiful pair of well-matched
dappled grays and a very similar type
of mare is Pearl by Superior, a 3-year-
old of wonderful scale with splendid
feet and pasterns. These three mares
will average over 1,800 pounds.

Abella, by Asticot (imp.), and Vinette,
by Lorin (imp.), are the swing team in
the sextette, and are both looking well.
Abella, like the leaders, Prairie Queen
and Majorie, by Robosse, has a filly foal
this year. The latter mares are a
beautiful pair, well-matched and pos-
sess quality with sloping pasterns and
feet that are hard to beat. Dina and
Evelyn, a team of 4-year-olds, by
Superior, are well worthy of mention.
These mares are well gotten up with
plenty of body, also good feet and legs,
and each has a foal at foot. A 2-year-
old of promise is Verla, by Superior,
that is a wonderfully well developed
mare that should easily make a ton at



Clydesdale geld mare, Border Rosie, by Hiawatha, one of the winners at this season's Fairs.
Imported and owned by Juo. Graham, Carberry, Man.

Pickled Poplar POSTS For FENCING

Because of the demand for these
Posts for Spring delivery, it will be
necessary for us to close our order
lists on November 30th next. If you
wish any further information, write us
immediately and it will be cheerfully
given.

These Posts are as advertised and
judging by the quantity already
ordered, the Western Farmer has
recognised an opportunity to supply
a long felt want.

These Posts are estimated to last 20
years.

Write to-day if you wish to ensure
prompt Spring delivery.

The
Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.,
Creosoting Dept.,
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Fruit Lands

GREAT SNAP

4 ten acre lots in the Irrigated
District of the famous Blatter Root
Valley, Montana, can be pur-
chased for the low figure of

PER \$200 ACRE

These lots are amongst the very
choicest in the whole Valley and
are surrounded by ranches under
finest cultivation.

WALTER WICKSON
906 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg

A Practical Education

Is a necessity in these days of keen
competition

The Best Place

to get it is at the

*Wheat City
Business College*

Brandon, Man.

F. A. Wood, Principal

(Formerly Principal C. B. C., Winnipeg)

DYSTHE'S

FACE PROTECTOR



The Winter Season is back again, with it
the regular course of storms and blizzards as
well as extreme cold—not to mention the
moderate, but disagreeable weather. With it
follows the return south of thousands of people
that dread this severe climate in its fierceness,
with frozen limbs and suffering in cold and
storms. For those wintering in this northern
country no clothing has so relieved the dread,
fear and suffering and anguish as the

DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR

as you can look into the snowstorm and blizzard
as through a window.

Write a Card for my Free Book today and see
what our home Doctors and Ministers say about
them.

Post paid to
any point for \$1.00

Martinus Dysthe,
279, Fort Street, Winnipeg, Man.

4-years-old. The unbeaten Alice, also by Superior, shows great size, quality and uniformity for a yearling. A choice team of black 3-year-olds is Belle, by Nester, and Balinda, by Boer. These mares have size and quality that should make them a valuable pair of brood mares, and are in foal to Superior. A 9-year-old mare, Janice, by Titus 2nd, has a young November foal at foot, sired by Bijou. In addition to the above the Upper Bros. have several serviceable brood mares, most of which are imported stock. All the mares except one are in foal, and the majority are in foal to Bijou.

Among their recent sales was a 4-year-old stallion, Farmer Boy, and a yearling filly by Trooper, to Mr. Hodge, of Macleod, Alta.; also a 3-year-old stallion, Brilliant List, to O. O. Torino, Vermilion.

A great many of the choicest stallions and mares will be offered for sale this winter, and interested parties will find particulars in the advertising columns of the Nor'-West Farmer.

McLay Bros.' Clydesdales.

In this issue of the Nor'-West Farmer, McLay Bros., Janesville, Wisc., call attention to their recent Clydesdale importation. This firm is well and favorably known among the Clydesdale men of the Canadian West. Mr. Jas. McLay, one of the firm, has been a judge at Brandon fair, where his services have been very greatly appreciated. They are pioneer Clydesdale breeders, importers and exhibitors in the United States. They are prepared to look after their Canadian trade just the same as in previous years, which means satisfaction first, last and always. See their card on another page, and in writing them kindly refer to the Nor'-West Farmer.

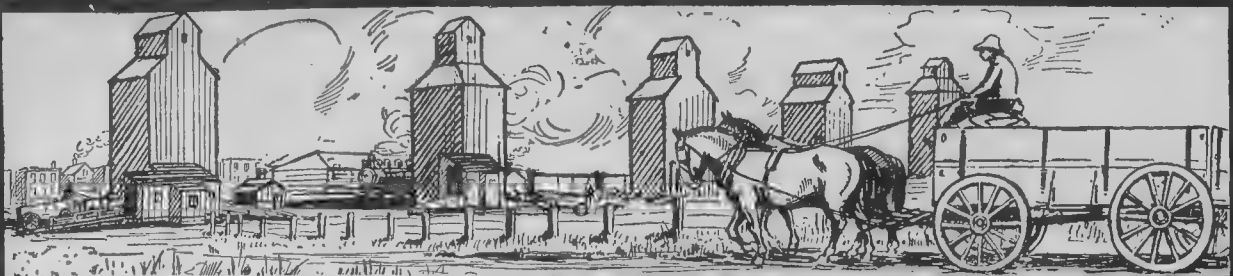
Bulls for Sale.

In another part of this issue R. H. Scott, of Alameda, Sask., is offering nine bulls from his large herd of Short-horn cattle. The bulls and females are from American bred stock and were purchased by Mr. Scott some twelve months ago. The bulls range in age from four months to three years and are in splendid breeding condition. The majority are 2-year-olds. Mr. Scott states that he will price these bulls right to interested parties, and as they are sired by such noted bulls as White Knight and Lord Lancaster their breeding is of the best. An importation of Clydesdales will be made by Mr. Scott in the near future and his intention is to hold a public auction sale at a later date.

Shorthorns at Excelsior Farm.

Hugh Watson, proprietor of the above farm at Oxbow, Sask., has bred up a large herd of Shorthorn cattle during the past fifteen years. The herd was augmented by the purchase of a bull, Clear Grit, by Missie's Prince, and several females from A. Graham, Pomeroy, at his sale two years ago. From the 32 females Mr. Watson has some choice bulls, both yearlings and calves, for sale. A member of our staff visited the farm, and the cattle are all kept in good shape. The bulls are above the average in smoothness, size and quality, and are well bred. We draw our readers' attention to Mr. Watson's advertisement in another part of this issue and anyone desiring either males or females of the right kind should write to him at once.

A beginning has also been made in Clydesdales on this farm. A mare, Lady Vigorous, by Vigorous, also came from the farm of A. Graham and is a good, big, quality mare. Anna Bell, by Cloth of Gold, a big, bay 2-year-old, mates her well, and will make a good foundation for a Clydesdale stud. The stallions both come from Doune Lodge Farm, Arcola, Sask. Doune Lodge, by Perpetual Motion, is a handsome, big 3-three-year old that moves well. He possesses great scale and style, and is particularly strong in the quarters with fine under-pinning. A 2-year-old of promise is Doune Lodge Arcola, by Baron of Arcola. He is put together right and showed his merit by standing in second place at Regina



How Much are You Getting for Your Grain?

This is the question of the hour. The value of a plow is judged by the work it does. A grain grower is known by the yield and grade of the grain he reaps from year to year.

By accident indifferent farmers may give satisfactory yields in ideal seasons but the scientific farmer obtains high averages always. He does not waste time railing at conditions. His harvest is the result of planning and knowing how to plan, long months before the grain is even sown. He's a thinker as well as a worker and draws constantly on all the sources of information, studying, thinking, planning, and working continually.

He knows that plants require food and how to cultivate to make that food available to secure his high grade, and to suit the soil he is handling. He knows how to check plant diseases and what rations will produce the maximum results for all classes of live stock, and why. He knows the value of live stock on the farm and realizes that the manure from even a small herd is worth more than the hired man's wages and plays an essential part in obtaining large yields and high grades.

Must You Accept the "Say-So" of the Elevator Man?

Through our logically arranged, complete course in scientific farming you are put in possession of knowledge that will enable you to instruct the Elevator Man. But this is only one of many hundreds of "helps" that you derive from this course. Back of the instruction are a score of men—the pick of the whole North American continent. Some of them are:—Prof. S. A. Bedford, Man. Agricultural College; Prof. Thos. Shaw, Minn. Experimental Station; R. E. Drennan, B.S.A., Pioneer Stock Farm; James Murray, B.S.A., Wheatlands, Ltd.; Prof. H. L. Bolley, N. D. Agricultural College; Arch. Mitchell, Weed Expert; Prof. W. H. Day, Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. C. H. Lee, Man. Agricultural College; W. H. Fairfield, Supt. Lethbridge Experimental Farm; Norman Ross, B.S.A., Indian Head Forestry Station; Prof. R. M. Dolve and Prof. C. I. Gunness, N. D. Agricultural College, E. F. Coke, B.S.A. and others.

How would you like to sit down at your table in your own home and talk things over with these experts this winter? This is your opportunity. If necessary make a sacrifice to take this course. All over Western Canada farmers are getting practical money-making help from these men. If they can help others, they can help you. The course is endorsed by hundreds of farmers.

Wallace M. Wright, of Carmangay, Alta., a farmer and a student says, "I am well pleased with your course and recommend it to anyone. It is money that couldn't be better invested. No one will ever repent having taken the course."

If you have not already done so cut out the attached coupon and mail it today for further particulars.

Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada Limited

5 Edward Building

Winnipeg

Opposite Eaton's

We have hundreds of testimonials, but speak to a student yourself

Mac Pherson - McCurdy.
Advertising Agency.

COUPON

Send further particulars free of charge

Name

Address



Clydesdale mare, Kier Barmaid, (imp.) by Labori.
Owned by Peter Horn, Regina.

Winter Fair, 1911. Mr. Watson is a thorough and enthusiastic stockman. He has built a handsome new barn and is going into registered Clydes and Short-horns stronger than ever. More will be heard of Mr. Watson later.

Bryce's Importation From Scotland.

W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., sailed from Scotland on October 21 with nineteen Clydesdales and one Hackney. The Scottish Farmer, commenting on the quality of Mr. Bryce's shipment, says: "In the past no Canadian shipper has shipped better horses than Mr. Bryce. He always has a show one or two, and this time is no exception."

His Hackney is a two-year-old station, Harviestoun Dervish, bred by G. Ernest Kerr and got by the world-famed Mathies.

The Scottish Farmer gives the following list of Clydesdale purchases: From D. Y. Stewart, Trowan, Crieff, the prize two-year-old Clydesdale filly Ione (28773); from Mr. Finlayson, a colt foal; from Messrs. M. & J. Steel, Lochwood, Coatbridge, a five-year-old mare; from James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, three yearling fillies; from John Bauchop, Millburn, Alexandria, two yearling fillies; from T. B. Murray, Heavyside, Biggar, a two-year-old filly; from Ernest Kerr, along with the Hackney, was bought a yearling filly; two yearling and two two-year-old fillies were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright; from Mr. Henderson, Clarkton, Doune, a yearling filly; from Mr. Bain, Inch of Leckie, a two-year-old filly.

It will be noticed that almost all of the Clydesdale shipments are females, and the Scottish Farmer praises many of the horses in this shipment very highly. The two-year-old filly Ione has been winner of three prizes at the Royal Northern and the Highland and Agricultural Society shows. The stallion foal bought from Mr. Finlayson is by the Cawdor Cup champion, Bonnie

Buchlyvie. Speaking of the three yearling fillies purchased from Mr. Kilpatrick, the Scottish Farmer says: "The breeding of these three fillies would be hard to surpass. They are each got by a champion stallion, and good breeding horses at that." One of these fillies is by Bonnie Buchlyvie, another by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus; and the third by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion, Scottish Crest. Mr. Bryce is also reported to be especially pleased with the two yearling fillies got from Mr. Bauchop. The sire of one of these fillies was the first prize winner at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show in the aged stallion class. The other was by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta, out of a mare by Sir Everard. The two-year-old filly purchased from Mr. Murray is by Count Victor, which stood for the Glasgow premium. The sire of the filly bought from Mr. Kerr is the famous Scotland Yet, which was first as aged horse at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show last year. This filly is said to be marvellously well bred, her dam being got by Revelanta. One of the yearlings purchased from Messrs. Montgomery has for her grandsire, Baron's Pride, and also runs back to the famous Macgregor. The two-year-olds are respectively by the Pride of Blacon and Scots Hero. The other horses also are of the very best of breeding.

Corsa's Big Percheron Sale.

The auction of Percherons at White Hall, Ill., on Nov. 8, as advertised in the Nor'-West Farmer, was very successful, the buyers coming from a wide stretch of country. The proprietor, Mr. W. S. Corsa, had a large crowd at his farm. The breeding of the champion Carnot was more than ever popular, one of his filly foals selling for the record price of \$1,000. In all, 51 head were sold, 44 females at \$687.72 each, and 7 stallions at \$554.28, the grand average for the 51 head being \$669.41.



The trio of grade Clydesdales by Silver Clink that won First for W. McMillan, Souris at the Brandon Summer Fair, 1911.

KODAKS FOR CHRISTMAS

Every healthy farm boy and girl likes a hobby. Some make stamp collections, some collections of birds' eggs, some flowers, insects, different kinds of woods, stones, etc., etc. But

EVERY FARM BOY AND GIRL

likes pictures—pictures of the farm, the buildings, the horses, cattle, dog, chickens, in fact everything on the farm. That's a good hobby. There is a man in Winnipeg that will tell every farm boy and girl in Western Canada just how they can take pictures themselves, right at home. His name is Robert Strain. If the boys and girls will write him he will send a little book FREE that tells all about it. He has

BROWNIE CAMERAS FOR \$2

They would make a fine Christmas present. He also sells

THE KODAK BOX NO. 2 FOR \$4.25

There are instructions to go with these so that any boy or girl can soon learn how to make pictures. It is lots of fun on the long winter evenings after school. Just write Mr. Strain a letter and if you want one for Christmas send the money along so that it will save time. Address:

ROBT. STRAIN & CO.
Mail Order Dept. WINNIPEG

The Offer of 1911

Weekly
Free Press

and
Prairie Farmer

(Weekly)
From now till January, 1913

Nor-West
Farmer

(Twice-a-month)
From now till January, 1913

Canada
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(Monthly)
From now till January, 1913

Special
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Price . . . \$1.75

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EACH ONE THE LEADER IN ITS OWN
PARTICULAR LINE

THE IDEAL COMBINATION FOR
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CANADA MONTHLY MAGAZINE
To give you the best reading, "Canada Monthly Magazine" pays more for its stories and articles than any magazine in the Dominion. You get the best work of famous authors. CANADA MONTHLY is the leading national magazine of Canada. Thousands of people buy it regularly on the news-stands at 15c a copy.

NOR-WEST FARMER
In every issue of The Nor-West Farmer you get helpful and interesting articles on stock raising, grain growing, poultry, dairy and fruit. For women, it has a household department giving fashion news and housekeeping helps. If you get only one idea that means bigger crops, more produce, or labor and work saved, you will be paid many times over for your investment. You will get a helpful, interesting "Nor-West Farmer" twice every month till January, 1913. Think of it!

WEEKLY FREE PRESS AND PRAIRIE FARMER
You will be delighted with this big city weekly newspaper. You will get the world's latest news. It will keep you up-to-date. It has its women's page, its fashion pages, and the young folks have their pages as well. There are lots of good short stories.

NOR-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.
Enclosed please find \$1.75 for the three
publications till January, 1913.
Name
Address

J. A. FRAZER, Pres. G. ROWAN, Vice-Pres. M. G. DOYLE, Mgr. and Secy

The Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

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Incorporated and Established in 1885

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1909, \$6,259,443.00

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Financially strong, This Co. has a larger Cash Reserve per \$1.00 at risk than any other farmers' Mutual Co. in Western Canada.

Farmers get information re our "Blanket Policy," the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited.

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A Moose Head, Horns with Sprad of 72 inches
**Expert Mounting of Game
Heads and Birds**

Highest Prices for all kinds of Raw Furs,
Hides and Game Heads. Will buy
Wolf, Lynx and Bear Skulls

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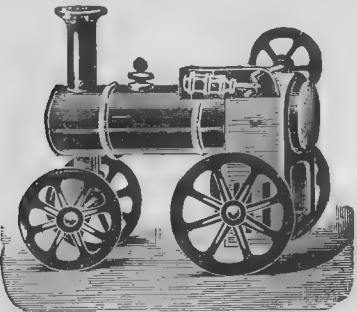
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235 Main Street, Winnipeg
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Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines

Apricots, Cherries, Quinces and all small
fruits are profitably grown in perfection at
Summerland on the Okanagan Lake in a
delightful climate amidst beautiful scenery.
All grades of Orchard Property are
sold there by **F. D. COOPER**, of Summer-
land, B.C., who invites your correspondence.

MODEL TRACTION ENGINE



GIVEN FREE

BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines
free. This is a great chance to get an instructive
and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This
engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly
wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling
only \$2.50 worth of our high grade postcards at
6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years,
Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when
sold send us the \$2.50 and we will send engine post free
to your address.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.

Dept. N.F. 1. Winnipeg, Man.

\$2000.00

A YEAR INCOME

The Powers Boring Machine
pays better than farming less
money invested and more clear
profit. One team of horses pulls
the machine over the roughest
roads, and also furnishes the
power to operate. One man
runs it alone; no hired help
required. Easy terms.
Write for catalogue.

LISLE MFG. CO.
Box Clarinda, Ia.

MODEL STEAMBOAT FREE



A perfect model launch, has real steam engine
which propels it through water; engine has brass
boiler and oscillating cylinder. Propelled by
two screws. **Given free** for selling only \$2.00
worth of our dainty art embossed and colored
Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in
an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These
are very quick sellers. Write now, and when sold
return us the money and we will send steamboat
post free by return. **THE WESTERN PRE-
MIUM CO., DEPT N. W. WINNIPEG,
CANADA.**

Buying Percherons in the States.

Canadian horsemen will find a large
number of breeders and dealers in the
States, who are anxious to work up an
increased trade with Western Canada.
Importations of all breeds have been
heavy this fall on the part of U. S.
dealers. In the Central Mississippi Valley
states there is a concentration of large
horse breeding and importing establish-
ments not to be found anywhere else in
America. Canadians are desirable cus-
tomers from their standpoint, and every
effort is being made to increase trade in
this direction. One of the largest breed-
ers and importers across the line, Wm.
Crownover, Paramount Stock Farm,
Hudson, Iowa, writes us as follows:—
"My last 1911 importation has arrived in
good shape and I am better prepared
than ever before to supply the most
critical buyers with big, flashy, draft
stallions that have all the bone,
size and quality you want, with
the best of feet, pasterns, draft
joints, absolutely sound and right
in every way. I have personally
selected every horse myself and can say
it is the highest class importation I have
ever made, which says much considering
the show record I made in 1910 of 140
prizes, of which 70 were first prizes, and
50 seconds; 8 champion and 8 reserve
champion prizes. In Belgians I have
bays, browns, chestnuts, red roans, and
blue roans. Black and greys in Per-
cherons. Bays, browns and blacks in
Shires.

"I feel that I can suit any buyer and
will be especially pleased to have Can-
adian buyers visit my farm whether
they buy or not."

Any horsemen who contemplate visit-
ing the States this winter for the pur-
pose of replenishing their studs would
do well to call at Crownover's.

Clydesdale Stock Farm.

The proprietor of the above farm, E.
O. Chappell, Oxbow, Sask., has made a
splendid beginning in the breeding of
Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle.
Most of his horses are imported and
practically all his animals are got from
imported stock. Honest Labor (imp.),
by Hiawatha, an 1,800 pound, well-pro-
portioned, quality horse, heads the stud.
Lady Molly (imp.), by Prince of Mary-
field, and Tweedside Maid (imp.), by the
same sire, have each a horse foal this
year, and are a pair of fine brood mares.
The former is a typical Clyde of much
merit, and has several show ring records
to her credit. Another mare is Bessie
McIntyre (imp.), by Baron Borgue, a big
quality mare that stood second in her
class at Guelph Stock Show when a 2-
year-old. A promising mare is seen in
the 3-year-old, Canadian bred mare,
Minnie of Oxbow, by Gold Lace (imp.).
The foals by Honest Labor are of the
right kind, and should develop into
strong, growthy stallions.

Forest Home Pride, a roan bull sired
by Tom Glen (imp.), heads the Short-
horn herd. This bull came from the herd
of A. Graham, Pomeroy, and has sired a
fine lot of females of excellent type and
particularly smooth. A seven months' old
bull from this sire has just been sold
by Mr. Chappell for a good sum.

F. W. Brown & Sons Write Cheery Letter.

In sending us a change of advertise-
ment, F. W. Brown & Sons, Portage la
Prairie, Man., write:

"We have on hand a few more head
than we can carry over winter, on ac-
count of extra good luck this year with
our breeding stock. Sales have been good
so far, considering the slow crop year
and bad threshing weather, but we have
a few extra good, young boars yet on
hand fit for breeding, some choice sows
of breeding age, and some summer lit-
ters of the long, even fellows. Our
best herd boar, Concord Banker, is the
best show and breeding boar we ever
owned, and we have had the best of
them before at the leading fairs.

"We have some extra good, young
Shorthorn bulls and heifers on hand,
got by that pair of extra good bulls,
Heather Jock and Jealous Lord, a
grandson of the great Whitehall Sultan.
We are here to deliver the goods, and

Canadian-Made Oliver Plows Now Ready For Canadian Farmers

THE makers of the famous "Oliver Chilled
Plow" stake their priceless 50-year
reputation on this Canadian Built Oliver
Engine Gang Plow—their latest and greatest achievement. Because they
are sure of its superiority they now are placing this plow before the tractor-using
farmers of the Dominion.

The Oliver Engine Gang Plow

—proved at Winnipeg, and on Canadian
farms is the most practical, successful
plow for tractor farmers yet invented.
Note these features:

Flexibly joined built-up frames which
can be connected to make any size plow,
each section adapting itself easily to the
lay of the land. Conveniently located in-
dividual lever and gauge wheel. Gauge
wheel mounted on rocking axle. Share
maintains even depth and plows are easy
to raise out of the ground. Levers have
double latch, making it convenient to
operate them with either or both hands,
in any position. Closed steel pressed
wheel with wide crowning tire and hard-
oil cup.

Perfectly smooth platform—nothing to
hamper easy, quick operation. Strong

18 inch, rolling coulters, so attached that
when they meet an obstruction they lift
the plow base, preventing breakage.
Coulters fitted with cushion springs.

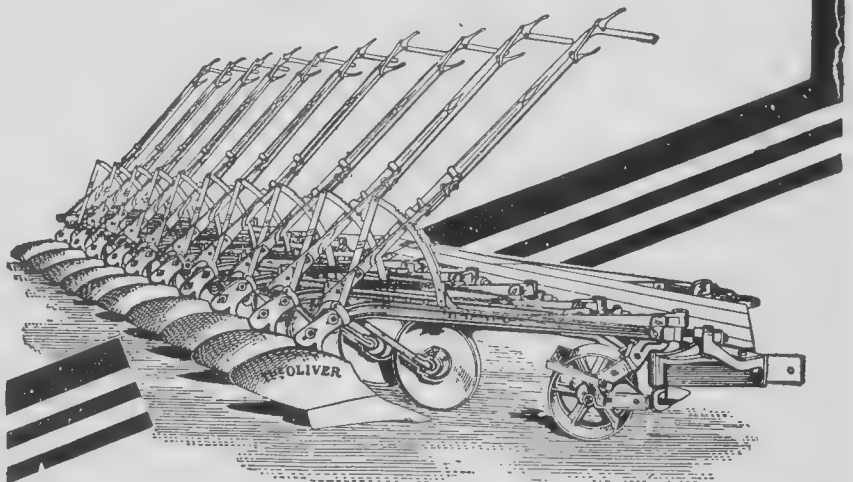
Trucks swiveled to allow for short turn-
ing and have extra wide face for carrying
weight easily, even on soft ground.
Trucks placed scientifically to roll land
level and produce the best job of plowing.
Beam adjustment to change spacing be-
tween bases as found necessary. Curved,
heavy steel frog, stands greater strain
than right-angle construction.

Oliver Plows both horse and tractor
drawn, are sold in Canada exclusively
by the International Harvester Company
of America. See the I H C local agent,
or, write to the nearest branch house for
full particulars.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Lethbridge,
Alta., N. Battleford, Sask. Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Weyburn, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

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UNPRECEDENTED SHEEP OFFERING

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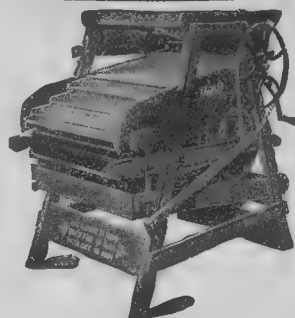
**SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS OXFORDS LINCOLNS
HAMPSHIRE**

Am offering 175 head of above breeds, including a choice lot of home
bred ewes and rams, together with a recent shipment from the leading
breeding flocks of Ontario. These sheep are not highly fitted but are in
good field condition, just right for breeding. This offering constitutes the
best lot that I have ever had for sale. Every Oxford and Shropshire ram
lamb bought in the East is by an imported ram and most of them are from
imported ewes. The others are equally well bred but carry slightly less
imported blood. Pedigree will be furnished with every sheep sold. Can
ship either via, Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Railways. I want to hear
from every farmer in need of sheep for breeding purposes.

W. T. SHUTTLEWORTH

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The HERO FANNING MILL

Best General Purpose Mill on the Market

Guaranteed to **CLEAN** and **SEPARATE** flax, wheat, oats
or succotash **BETTER** THAN ANY OTHER MILL.
Takes wild oats out of wheat, cleans flax separating it
from mustard and handles alfalfa, clover, millet, timothy
and barley. Built for the farmer who changes and rotates
his crop. **JUST THE MACHINE YOU WANT.** Durable
and reasonable in price.

The Hero Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG CANADA

we been here for some time, as we have now the pioneer herd of Berkshires, Cotswolds and Shorthorns in Western Canada, having been in the business for nearly a quarter of a century, and we intend to stay in the race for a long time yet.

"We thank the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and expect to continue giving our customers the best that can be produced or that can be had anywhere. We find that the Nor'-West Farmer gives us the best of results as an advertising medium."

New Percheron and Belgian Importer for Saskatoon.

Mr. J. H. Graham, importer and dealer in registered draft horses and mares, who had his barns in Weyburn last year, is now moved to Saskatoon. On the 1st inst. his foreman, Andy Haxton, passed through Winnipeg with a fine lot of Belgian and Percheron stallions which will be offered the western trade this winter and spring. Mr. Graham deals extensively in Belgians and Percherons, handling stallions altogether. He has long been in the horse business, and with his headquarters now at Saskatoon will be able better than ever to look after the interests of his customers.

Mr. Dobbyn will Sell Some Herefords.

E. F. Dobbyn, of Meita, Man., to whose cattle feeding enterprises reference is made on page 1335, is anxious to sell a part of his pure-bred herd this fall, and is offering a nice lot of heifers and bulls for sale at right prices. As his motto has always been to put only the pick of the herd on the list for breeding purposes, his customers can be assured of satisfaction and should write at once to Mr. Dobbyn mentioning the Nor'-West Farmer.

J. H. Hildreth Offers Angus Bulls and Duroc Jersey Hogs.

On another page of this issue appears the card of J. H. Hildreth, of Davidson, Saskatchewan. He is offering some choice Duroc-Jerseys hogs and Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale. He informs us that his hogs are all spring pigs and are now ready for breeding purposes. In addition to a good selection of pure bred Angus bulls, he has three high grade Angus calves for sale. Interested parties would do well to write Mr. Hildreth at the earliest opportunity.

Shuttleworth Receives Large Shipment of Sheep from Ontario.

W. T. Shuttleworth, Delburne, Alberta (whose post office was formerly Gaetz Valley), called at this office a few days ago on his way back from Ontario, where he had selected two carloads of pure bred live stock, including 121 head of purebred sheep, a 3-year-old Hackney mare, two yearling Clydesdale stallions, a Berkshire boar, and seven Shorthorn bulls. Including this shipment, Mr. Shuttleworth has this year received four carloads of pure bred stock from Eastern Canada, and reports this last as being the best shipment that he has ever made. On account of dry weather in the east last season, it was possible to buy a little cheaper than heretofore. Consequently, Mr. Shuttleworth is enabled to sell at a somewhat lower figure than would otherwise have been the case, quality considered. The entire shipment, in addition to a fine lot of home bred stuff now on the farm, is being offered for sale. This stock is not in show shape, but is in splendid field condition, suitable for breeding purposes. Altogether there are 175 head of sheep for sale. The Oxford Down and Shropshire lambs are all by imported rams and mostly from imported ewes. The others are nearly all highly bred but carry a somewhat less amount of imported blood. In the offerings are included 34 Oxfords secured from Jno. McFarlane, of Dutton, Ontario, 21 Lincolns, bred by Jno. Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario; 25 Shropshires from W. H. Beatty (one of the best breeders in the east), London, Ontario; 20 Shropshires from Jos. Phillips, Maidstone, Ontario, 20 Cotswolds from

Jos. Arnold, Maidstone, and one Hampshire ram, also from Mr. Arnold. Five of the Shorthorn bulls were secured at the McFarlane and Ford sale, recently held at Dutton. The other two come from Mr. H. G. Arnold, of Maidstone.

Mr. Shuttleworth has been a heavy purchaser in the East and informs us that he has had no trouble in selling everything he can bring up. He has on order now a shipment of two carloads of Shorthorn bulls for spring delivery, and is in a position to take orders for securing any kind of pure bred stock that western farmers might require, either for spring delivery or at any other time. Another shipment from the East will likely be made shortly after Christmas. Parties interested in pure bred stock, especially in sheep, should write Mr. Shuttleworth at once. In doing so kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Traynor's Dispersion Sale.

As we go to press, Mr. J. D. Traynor, of Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask., writes that the date of their big Clydesdale dispersion sale will be near Dec 20. On account of the backward harvest it has been impossible for this sale to be held sooner. In our Dec. 5 issue definite announcement of the date will be made. Catalogues are now ready.

Horsemen from all parts of the West should be attracted to this sale. It is probably the biggest and best lot of Clydesdales ever offered the buying public at auction. Indeed, there are few studs in Canada that equal Traynor's Meadow Lawn bunch for quality, size and breeding. Everything in the stables will be sold, including all the splendid lot of imported animals as well as the big list of homebred stallions and mares. The mention of only a few of the choice animals now in his stud will convey, in a small measure, an idea of the quality of the stuff being offered. The stud horse is Royal Choice. Among the mares are Mayoreess, Mona's Queen, Meadow Lawn Princess, etc., etc. Mr. Traynor would like to sell every horseman in Western Canada a catalogue. Better still, he would like to have them attend the sale on or about Dec 20. Exact date will be announced in our Dec. 5 issue. Remember, it is a dispersion sale.

The Price of Sugar.

With our present system of living, sugar, which half a century ago was considered a great luxury, has come to be one of the common articles of diet. In fact, when the price of sugar is not too greatly enhanced, it is one of the cheaper articles of food.

About fifteen years ago sugar touched the bottom in the matter of price. Previous to that time the price had steadily been coming downward, but since then it has just as steadily ascended. To-day the price of sugar is about 50 per cent. higher than it was at that time.

This is scarcely the direction in which one would naturally expect the price to move, as manufacturing, like any other business, has been cheapened by mechanical invention and by a better understanding of the conditions under which the beet and cane crops can be grown. Of course, this year there has been a very decided shortage in the beet crop grown in Europe, on account of the drouth in that region. Also it is to be expected that the price of sugar would move upward somewhat in sympathy with the increase in the price of other commodities. That is to say, the other necessities of life have gone up in price, and it costs those who labor in the sugar business more to live, and therefore they must elevate their prices somewhat in sympathy.

The Winnipeg Free Press made enquiry a few days ago among the dealers in this city as to why the price of sugar has increased, and one of them is reported to have made the following statement which will be of interest to all our readers:

"The increase in the price of the commodity is due to a variety of causes. In the first place, there is an unquestionable shortage in the sugar crop. The



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most reliable statistics show that there is a loss in the product from Europe of two million tons.

"In 1910 the reports showed approximately eight million tons in Europe, while the crop this year is approximately six million tons. This is beet sugar.

"The cane sugar crop, chiefly from Cuba, has been reported light, but local dealers state that, if anything, there is a slight increase in the quantities from Cuba. Europe will, however, be compelled to draw largely on America to meet the shortage in that country. The demand will be keen, and has been

so, with the result of a rising price.

"Another result of the scarcity of sugar is that the men who manipulate the market have been most active, as usual, in seeking to take the fullest advantage of the rise, and to benefit by it to the largest possible extent.

"The increase in the cost of sugar to the Winnipeg consumer is in part due to the partial failure of the beet crop, but it is also without doubt in part due to the fact that interested men have done their best to hold up the market and boost the price to the limit. Huge purchases were made earlier in the season at lower prices and sales are

now being made at the enhanced rate. Sugar has also increased in sympathy with the world-wide rise in all the necessities of life. The increase, they say, was inevitable with the general change in economic conditions, but it is more marked in the case of sugar than in that of some of the other necessities of life.

"It has been stated that the increase in the price of sugar was in part due to the fact that the manufacturers have an agreement with the wholesale dealers to the effect that the latter will not sell sugar except at a price which will yield to the wholesaler a profit of

15 per cent. This is quite incorrect. The profit to the wholesaler on sugar, according to the agreement with the manufacturer, is 4 per cent. On certain sugar products the margin allowed is 11 per cent.

"The policy of manufacturers in making cast iron agreements with wholesale dealers to the effect that the latter will not sell certain goods at less than specified prices is, however, being extended and has an obvious close connection with the general increase in the cost of living."

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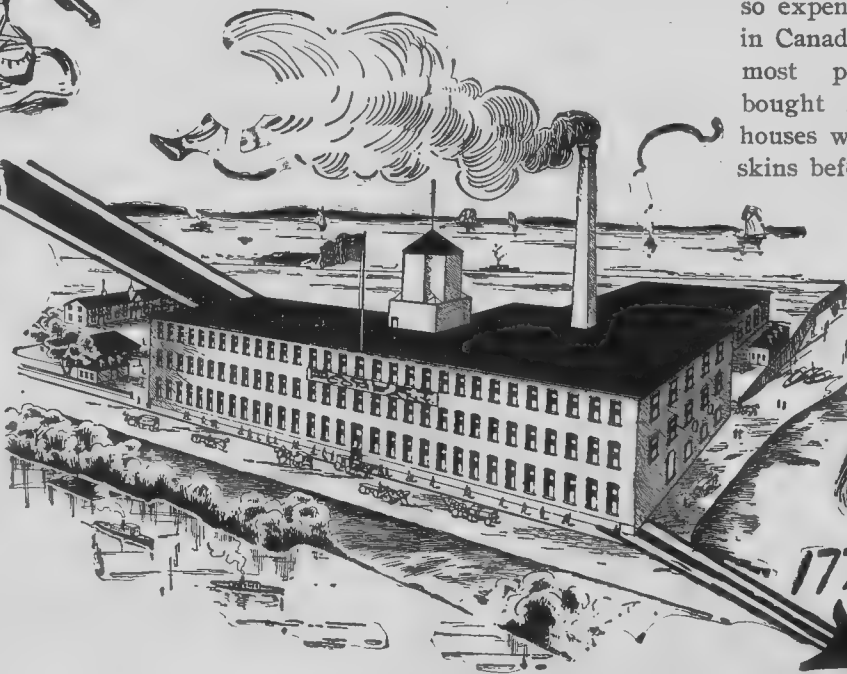
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The Farmer of Russell, Lang & Co., importing booksellers, Winnipeg. This firm is the oldest bookselling firm in the Canadian West, having been established by W. D. Russell in 1880, and does an immense book trade, not only in Winnipeg, but throughout the West. They always carry in stock from twenty-five to thirty thousand volumes, and before Christmas season their stock runs up to forty thousand volumes. Russell, Lang & Co. specialize in the library business, supplying Sunday schools, day schools, farmers' institutes, mechanic institutes and reading clubs with library books at wholesale rates, and if desired send selections on approval. They supply all text books used in the Manitoba Agricultural College and are always glad to quote titles and prices of the best books on any subject. They also carry kodaks, magic lanterns and lantern slides, office and commercial stationery. In connection with their lantern department, they have over 4,000 popular slides for renting purposes.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

International Angus Sale.

The big auction sale of Angus cattle to be held on December 6 in Chicago, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, will include the strongest lot of animals, both bulls and females, that the Association has ever assembled. Catalog of the sale may be had on application to Chas. Gray, Sec., 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago.

There are 54 cattle listed, consisting of 25 bulls and 29 cows and heifers. There are 19 Blackbirds, 10 Trojan Ericas, 12 Prides, 3 Queen Mothers, and the other 19 are representatives of popular families. Many of the cows have calves at foot and are re-bred. The heifers old enough to breed will be safely settled.

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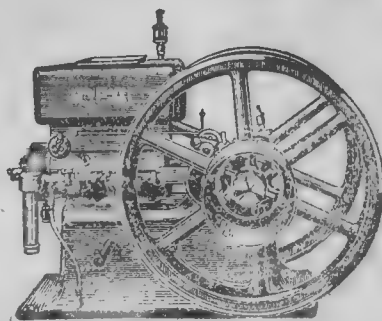


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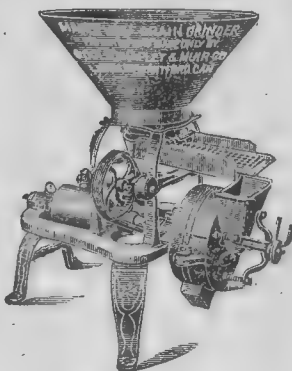


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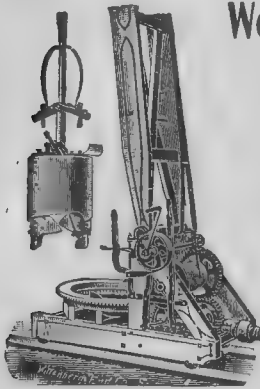
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Lethbridge Exhibition Association Organized.

Almost all the large exhibitions in this country are conducted by exhibition associations, or companies, rather than by agricultural societies. Lethbridge is the last city in the west to join the ranks of those conducting its exhibition by an association. At a recent meeting there it was decided that a company should be organized to take the exhibition in charge.

Retail Prices in Different Parts of Canada.

The Labor Department of Ottawa has undertaken to compile and publish comparative information as to the retail prices of staple articles in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada. The list of commodities includes 28 varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. Also rental is named for the representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

Every care was taken to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison.

The table published by the Department includes in it a report from nearly every place in Canada that has a population of 10,000 people or more, but we have omitted a very large number of these. Also, we have struck out quite a number of the commodities, selecting only those that were most representative.

Although only a few of our readers live in cities, we think that the table given below will still be of interest, as

living in the country is very largely based upon the prices prevailing in the cities close at hand.

Prices quoted cover the month of August, 1911.

Our Forest Area.

A recent Forestry Department bulletin states that the original timber area in Canada was practically 1,900,000 square miles; 100,000 have been cut over by lumbermen and 98,000 cleared for settlement, leaving 1,702,000 square miles untouched. Taking 3,000 feet per acre as an average, the Government estimates that there are 3,279,000,000,000 feet of timber still standing. The highest previous estimate—that of the Canadian Conservation Commission—places the amount of saw timber at 494,600,000,000 feet, and of pulp wood at 1,100,000,000 cords.

Agriculture is taught in about 100 of the high schools of Kansas.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: M. Woods and T. J. Gilbert, machines for dressing rails (cases 1, 2, 3 and 4); Mills Equipment Company, Limited, cartridge carriers; E. W. Smith, staff system of railway traffic control; Robert Bell, dusters; W. S. Parsons, apparatus for discharging ashes; A. L. Brooke and R. D. Macintosh, alloys; Herbert Smethurst, apparatus for removing dust from cotton; W. H. Hennah and A. K. Rissel, means for indicating a ship's deviations from its course; means for recording and gauging a ship's deviations from its course; Bagster R. Seabrook, method of

constructing differential axles; Bagster R. Seabrook, differential railway axles; M. Deacon and W. Gore, filtering apparatus; A. C. Clayton, water heaters; Chas. A. Blinn, hand power vacuum cleaners; M. G. Farquhar and A. H. Hill, automatic fire arms.

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40 acres, 30 cleared. Fine house and barns. Bearing orchard. All fenced, rich newly cleared (not prairie) land with good creeks. 3 miles from Enderby, B.C. Team, cows, poultry, hogs and everything included. \$7500.00. One third cash and any time for balance. For this and any kind of land buy in the non-irrigating Okanagan, see Harvey & Rodie, Enderby, B.C. Agents for the best buys in Armstrong, Deer Park, Mara and Enderby.



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NOVA SCOTIA—																						
Halifax.....	22	12-15	15	20-22	5, 7, 15	28	8	28	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	15	6	1.35	7.00	4.75-5.00	5.50	3.50	20	15	
PRINCE EDW. ISD.—																						
Charlottetown.....	14-16	10-14	14	20-23	8-25	17-19	5	26	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	12	5 1/2	1.50	6.50	4.00		1.25	25	12.50-15	6-8
NEW BRUNSWICK—																						
St. John.....	22	12	16	22	6	32	7	27	1 1/2	5 1/2	3	4		6	1.50	6.50-7.00	5.00	8.00-9.00	4.00	20		9
QUEBEC—																						
Quebec.....	14-15	12-13	14	18-20	8	25	8	24-25	6	3 1/2	3	5	13	5	1.00-1.25	7.25	4.50-5.50	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	18	16-18	
Montreal.....	16	10-14	14	16	6	30	8	30	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	8	6	1.25	7.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	18-25	10-15	
ONTARIO—																						
Ottawa.....	20-22	12 1/2	17	19-22	15	28	6	27	1 1/2	3 1/2	3	4	15	5 1/2	2.00-2.25	7.50	5.50	6.50	3.25	20	14	
Toronto.....	18	7-10	18	18-20	8-10	25-27	8-9	28-32	2 1/2	4	2 1/2	2 1/2		5-6	1.40-1.50	6-7.50	5.00	7.50	5.00	18	18-20	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	14-15	18	20	12 1/2-14	30	9	28	1 1/2	4	3 1/2	5	12 1/2	6 1/2	2.25	8.00	5.50	6.00	5.00	20-22	15-20	12
Port Arthur.....	22-25	15-18	18-22	25	10-12 1/2	30	10	30	1 1/2-1 3/4	5-6	3 1/2	3	20	6 1/2	2.40	7.60	5.40	5-6.50	3.50-4.50	25	18-25	12-15
MANITOBA—																						
Winnipeg.....	22	14	20	27 1/2	12 1/2	35	9	25			2 1/2	3 1/2	20	6 1/2	1.80	10.50	9.00		6-7.25	25	20-25	
Brandon.....	25	12 1/2	20	35	15	25	8	28	1 1/2		3 1/2	5	20	6 1/2	1.90	11.25	9.00	6.75A	4.75	35	20-30	15-10
SASKATCHEWAN—																						
Regina.....	25	18	22	30	15-18	30	10	35	1 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5	15	5 1/2	1.50	13.50	8.50	9.00	8.50	30	35	
ALBERTA—																						
Calgary.....	20	10-12 1/2	20	25	12 1/2-18	40	8	30	1 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2	3	17 1/2	6 1/2	2.25	13.50	6.50		5.75-7	40	25-30	
Edmonton.....	18	12 1/2	18	25	18	30	8 1/2	30	1 1/2	5	3 1/2	4	13	6 1/2	1.50	4.00B		3.00		30		20
Lethbridge.....	22	25	18	30	20	35	10	35			3 1/2	5	20	7	2.70		6.00-7.00			35		14
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																						
Nelson.....	20-22	15	20	25-30	12 1/2-15	50	12 1/2	35			3 1/2	4 1/2	15	7	2.70	9.50-10.00	8.00-12.00		6.00	50		15-20
Vancouver.....	25	18	20	30	12 1/2	40	10	30	1 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	5	15	6-9	1.57 1/2		7.50		5.50	35	35	
Victoria.....	25	15	20	35	10-12 1/2	50	11	50			4	5	12 1/2	6 1/2	3.00	11.50	6.50-7.50		6.00		22-24	
Nanaimo.....	20	15	20	26	10	45	10	40	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	20	6 1/2	2.25		4.50			40		10-15

(A) Tamarac at Brandon, \$6.75 per cord.

(B) Lignite quoted at \$4.00 per ton at Edmonton.

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Variation of Fat Content.

Many farmers believe that if their milk is to test a high percentage of fat, rich feed must be fed to the cows. In a contrary way they believe that milk low in fat content will be the result of using feeds low in fat elements. In other words, the belief is generally prevalent that the fat content of cows' milk is very greatly influenced by the quality of the feed she consumes. Various tests and experiments prove conclusively that foods do not greatly influence the fat percentage carried by milk. The quantity is thus influenced, but the quality very little. A contemporary comments on this subject in a very interesting way in the following:

"During the last thirty or forty years scientists have been making a careful study of the milk problem. A generation or so ago it was supposed that the richness or butter-fat of milk was very largely dependent on the kind of food given the cow. Thirty years ago we knew a man who was selling milk to his neighbors, who wanted as large a quantity as possible. So, he fed his cow slop made of bran and shorts, contending that if he fed the cow in this way she would give a large quantity of milk rich enough to satisfy his customers. Then he held again that if he fed the cow corn with a superabundance of fat, it would result in very rich milk.

"About twenty years ago dairymen were discussing the problem of whether you could feed fat into milk or not. The cows were fed every conceivable thing that they could eat that contained fat. It was finally decided by close students that you could not feed fat into milk; that the percentage of fat in the milk was what was called an idiosyncrasy of the cow, and that it could not be greatly changed by any method of feeding. It was found, however, that while the percentage of fat was due to an idiosyncrasy of the cow, nevertheless there was some variation in the same cow from month to month.

"A Swedish student named Hogstrom has been investigating the subject for about eight years, handling 393 purebred and improved Ayrshires and making over 18,400 milk tests. He finds that while the percentage of fat in the individual cow or in a herd of cows is fairly uniform during the year, there is considerable variation in the average test of each month.

"For example, a herd of cows where the percentage of butter fat for the whole period of milking was 3.68 per cent., in January it was 3.70 per cent., fell until June when it was 3.50. By the end of July it was 3.70, and continued to rise till November when it was 3.83 per cent. He found also that 94 three-year-old cows averaged 3.83 per cent., while 150 four-year-olds averaged 3.7 per cent., and continued at this average rate until the tenth year. He found also that with the normal yield there was a higher fat content; and that if the milk yield was high the fat content was lower; in other words, that in a certain sense a very high yield was equivalent to watering the milk.

"Then again, he found that the first month after calving the per cent. of butter fat averaged 3.75 per cent.; it gradually fell to 3.50 per cent. in the third month and then rose to 4.14 in the eleventh month. He regards this as a natural adjustment to the needs of the growing calf. If the colostrum is taken into account during the first month, necessarily the butter fat is high. Nature provides in this colostrum a powerful aperient and tonic, just what the calf needs to start it off right in this world; and if it does not get it, it is likely to be a sickly calf.

"The percentage of butter fat also varies with the season of the year. A marked fall takes place in April, continuing until July, and then there is a rise in the fall of the year. There is an interesting interplay of these two factors. The months of May, June and July tend to lower the butter fat in milk, while the requirements of the calf for butter-fat being less during the second, third and fourth month, the butter-fat in milk from cows calving in August is likely to be lower, the two

forces working together; whereas, if the cow calves in March, the natural tendency of the butter fat to decline is checked by the seasonal change which takes place in the fall of the year. In other words, in cows calving in March the two factors work in the same direction to cause a decline in the percentage of butter-fat during the second, third and fourth months; whereas, when the cow calves in August, these two factors work in opposite directions and there is less of a decline in the second, third and fourth months than occurs in the spring. To put it another way: The natural tendency of cows calving in March or April is to adapt the quality of their milk to the requirements of the calf. This continues when they calve in August, but is corrected by the seasonal effects. In other words, the season tends to increase the butter fat while the requirements of the calf tend to lower it.

"This investigation showed that cows that calve in March gave the highest yield of milk during the year; those which calved from May to September the lowest, while the remaining months from October to April, with the exception of November, gave the highest yields in both milk and butter-fat.

"Mr. Hogstrom attempted to trace the effect of heredity, particularly of the bull, on the yield of milk. This he did by comparing the milk of a number of heifers sired by the same bull, with the milk yield of the dams. It was found that in fifty-five heifers sired by one bull the average fat content of the milk was 3.57 per cent., or twenty points higher than that of their dams. In heifers sired by another bull, the fat content in the milk was .24 per cent. more than that of their dams; while in still another lot it was .45 per cent. less than in their dams.

"These things may not be of interest to farmers who do not make a speciality of dairying; but they tend to settle some of the mooted questions, or, rather, tend to explain the variations of butter-fat in milk from the same cow from month to month.

"What interests us particularly in it is that it affords an illustration of an idea which has been a favorite with us for many years, namely, that what we call nature and what to the Christian is the great Power behind nature, looks carefully after the welfare of all the young things, providing for the baby a properly balanced ration suited to its requirements. It does the same for the colt, which requires a somewhat differently balanced ration, and so for all kinds of young animals. It provides, furthermore, that the young shall be nourished even at the expense of the dam. If the cow is not fed food in sufficient quantity and quality for the wants of the calf or of the foetus, she makes up the deficiency from her own body, as the farmers say, she "suckles down," or, if pregnant she loses flesh. Nature compels her to nourish this young thing at all hazards, even at her own self-sacrifice. The government of this world is not left to blind chance. Behind it all there is a great Thinker who takes especial care of the young things."

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DEPT. N.W.



The situation in the grain trade is very carefully reviewed in the following letter written for our columns on November 17:—

Wheat.

Since the date of our last review of the grain markets, which was Nov. 3rd, there has been a nervous condition in the wheat trade that has led to erratic fluctuations, sometimes a little violent in their range. On several days there have been in the American markets declines of $1\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2c per bus., and then before the close of the market the sentiment would change right around and all the decline be recovered. And now, at the end of two weeks, prices stand at just about the same figures as they did at the beginning of the month. This applies specially to the higher grades of wheat, and what are called contract grades.

In our Winnipeg market the grades under 3 Northern have declined about 4c per bus. The reason for this is just owing to such a large quantity of low grade wheat seeking a market.

European demand has been slack and their prices have gradually eased down about 3c per bus. This is not because Europe is plentifully supplied with breadstuffs, for the European visible supply is much smaller than a year ago. Last week it stood at 92,596,000 bus. against 123,100,000 bus. a year ago, a decrease of 30,504,000 bus. at this date as compared with last year. Even in Liverpool the stocks of wheat last week are reported at only 3,392,000 bus. as compared with 6,400,000 bus. a year ago. All over Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, there has been an unusually large supply of home grown wheat during the last three months, owing to the splendid condition in which the new crop was harvested and secured. Frequently large portions of the wheat crop over there, owing to too much moist weather, are not fit for the miller until after the sharp frosty drying winds of December and January cure it in the stacks; and thus, farmers are prevented from marketing as much wheat as they otherwise would immediately after harvest. This year, however, the long dry, hot spell from June to September, although it did not greatly increase the yield, made unusually fine, dry quality, so much so that wheat was in many instances never stacked, but threshed off the stook and a lot of it marketed very early. This gave millers an unwonted supply of home grown wheat of high quality and condition, and caused a much lessened demand for foreign wheat. But it did not create any increase in wheat supply, and thus Western European farmers have the less to market during the remainder of the crop year, and that will throw a larger demand on foreign wheat as the year advances. Besides this, it should be kept in mind that there is a great shortage in Western Europe of the coarse grains and root crops, owing to the same dry, hot weather which was so beneficial to the wheat crop.

The general breadstuffs situation of the world was never in a more healthy condition than at present, and in a position to make a very important advance in prices, should anything occur to give a fair start to such an advance. It has not been definitely estimated yet what the world's production of wheat will be for the crop year of 1911-12, but we are confident it is going to turn out less than either of the two previous

crops, which were the largest on record. After these record crops it might have been expected that there would have been very large surplus stocks left over, and that prices would have been down to a much lower level than they are. This has not been the case, and the reason for it, in our opinion, is the large increase in the consumption of wheat that must have been going on over the world in the last few years. The demand has kept prices up, and the consumption of the wheat has prevented large accumulation. In the last year and a half, however, while demand has been good and consumption large, the milling and flour trades have not kept on hand large stocks of wheat and flour. Over two years ago, in the summer of 1909, wheat went to very high prices following the moderate crops of 1907-1908, and when the big crop of 1909 began to move prices went down before it, but with stocks of wheat and flour cleaned out millers and flour dealers stocked up heavily under the idea that prices having come down sharply from previous high points it was good business to buy largely and stock up. Millers ran their mills night and day in the fall and early winter months of 1909, in order to supply the big buying of flour merchants and bakers, but the trade was overdone. Even with increased requirements, the consumer could not keep up with the over-purchasing of the flour trade, hence prices receded, millers had many flour contracts thrown back on their hands, and the trade generally found itself in bad condition. Out of this came caution. Flour dealers and bakers gradually worked down their too heavy stocks and got into the way of buying only enough for nearby requirements. This has been going on for twelve months now, and for a long time the milling trade was very dull. The flour trade, always looking for lower prices, would not put on any spurt in buying, but gradually within the last three months there has been a great improvement in the milling trade. The demand is constant and is not anticipating requirements much ahead, and this keeps it in healthy condition, but it has brought about a situation that would easily lead to a big increase in demand if seeming scarcity and high prices loomed ahead, and to advance prices only needs a good start of free buying.

In the meantime, the moderate buying of wheat by millers in the United States has allowed a very large increase in the visible supply to take place, although another leading cause of the large visible was the early winter wheat harvest and the excellent weather for it, together with the prospect before the U. S. farmer that reciprocity with Canada would be established and this country would flood the United States with wheat. This brought out the winter wheat in great quantities in August and September. Then after our elections were over the prices of wheat in the U. S. went up 8c to 10c per bus., and this advance kept up the movement from farmers' hands in the winter wheat country, and it encouraged a big movement of the spring wheat, which again was quickened by the great damage to the crop in North Dakota, as farmers there wanted to get the damaged wheat turned into money as quickly as possible. All these reasons on the part of the farmers for moving wheat quickly in the United States and for the millers holding back in buying, have resulted in the U. S. visible supply accumulating on a large scale week after week until it is now 66,571,000 against 41,889,000 bus. a year ago, and it is now at the highest point it has been since January, 1901, when it reached 61,245,000 bus. The largest U. S. visible on record occurred on Dec. 22, 1894, when it reached 89,071,000 bus., and in Jan. 1895, contract wheat in the Chicago market touched 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The United

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain, therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1 cent per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over all Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us, to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg grain trade and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada and any of its branches; also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co.

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We pay special attention to the grading of all cars consigned to us, and the samples of same are carefully checked by our experts.

Our Option Department is prepared to handle with care and dispatch all trading in futures entrusted to it. Reference: Any Financial Agency.

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States markets still have very much to do in influencing wheat prices over the world, and what we expect to see before very long is a large falling off in the primary receipts from farmers, because they cannot market their crop so freely as they have done and still be able to keep the supply. The large visible supply just means a smaller invisible supply. Then the fact that millers are not stocked up with large stocks of wheat, nor flour merchants with large stocks of flour, will call for a steady supply of the raw material, which will not come from farmers in sufficient quantity, and so the visible supply will be drawn on. To get the wheat, millers will have to pay higher prices, and as the visible decreases the price will advance more.

One of the leading things at the present time which has prevented material advance is the continued good prospect for the Argentine crop. Up to this date very little adverse to a big Argentine yield has been heard. There was a little frost in October, which may have lessened the yield of a little wheat in bloom at that time, but this cannot be known with certainty. Just at present there are reports of heavy rains not good for the crop in districts where it is ready to cut. The harvest is going to be later than usual, but they have a great crop on the ground if it can only be secured favorably. Recent estimates of the Argentine surplus for export put it at 125,000,000 bus. to 130,000,000 bus. Should it be no more than this quantity, we do not see that it will be burdensome to the world. This year by Dec. 31 the Argentine exports will reach about 90,000,000 bus. The largest year's exports were in 1908, when they reached 139,862,000 bus.

It so happens that dry weather has shortened the Australian crop this year to the extent of 28,000,000 bus. to 30,000,000 bus., so that the extra quantity from Argentine will be needed to make up for the lessened exports from Australia.

Not much has been heard lately about the Russian crop, but it is well established that all crops in that country have had a very bad season. A recent estimate of the quantity that may be exported from Russia this crop year puts it at 80,000,000 bus. compared with actual exports of 222,000,000 bus. last year.

In regard to the growing crops of new winter wheat in Europe and the United States, the prospects at the present time are generally favorable.

Our Winnipeg market during the last two weeks has been in a good healthy condition. The demand for cash wheat has not every day been as active as on every other day, but considering the enormous quantity of wheat which came along in October and this month, until checked by recent severe weather, it has been wonderfully taken care of. There is such a small quantity of the higher grades that they have kept comparatively high in price, and 1 and 2 Nor. are just the same as two weeks ago. Even 3 Nor. and No. 4 wheat are only 1c lower, but the badly frosted grades of 5, 6 and Feed wheat are

down 2c to 4c. There has been a fairly active market in future deliveries and prices show some advance, and market is firm. Several traders who were very active last season in selling future deliveries short, and so forcing down prices, are not now trading, heavy losses having put them out of business, and our market is thus in a more natural and healthy condition.

Lake navigation is expected to close early this season, owing to the severity of the weather, and we would advise farmers who may not be able to get cars at present to ship grain not to hurry now, as cars shipped after this week from western points would probably be too late to be available for lake shipment this fall. At the same time, if cars are obtainable do not refuse to load them; cars will be more or less scarce all winter. The present season is showing the great advantage the farmer has who can ship his grain himself owing to the wide spread between street and track prices. The place where grain is wanted during the active fall shipping season is at Fort William and Port Arthur. Wheat lying stored in elevators at country points is of no use to shippers who have chartered vessels and must have the wheat ready to load them when wanted. Therefore, there is always a good demand for cars arrived at Fort William or even enroute and past Winnipeg and the grade known. A shipper knows that if a car is past Winnipeg it will be available to load into a vessel in a day or two at most, but if the car is only newly shipped from a distant point in the west it might be weeks on the road before it got to Fort William, besides the grade is uncertain until it passes Winnipeg. It is the same way after lake navigation closes and grain goes all rail. The shipper or exporter must get his quantity at Fort William in order to be sure of getting it forward to the seaboard in time to fill the vessel space he has contracted for. The shipper will always pay the very outside market value for cars he can get just when he wants them for a vessel and frequently he is forced to pay a premium over natural market price in order to get instant delivery of what he urgently needs. This is what makes cars of grain when past Winnipeg in the best marketable position. It is no use to criticize elevator people for only paying within 8c or 10c per bus. of the track price for grain they buy by the load on the street. In doing so they provide the storage, take the risk of the grading, and the risk of its lying in elevator for an indefinite time before they can ship it, and the risk of the market besides, and if the farmer turns these risks over to a buyer he has to pay him for it by taking the smaller price for his grain. Put the farmer in the place of the elevator man, and he would expect to deal in the same way.

To overcome this the farmer needs to try and so arrange his work as to be his own shipper, and have his cars sold through a reliable commission house. When it is so handled he gets exactly the same price as the elevator companies get in selling in the Winni-

Grain Growers Read Carefully

To the GRAIN GROWERS OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA:—

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan, and many parts of Manitoba, frost damage has reduced the grade of grain down to around feed quality. This reduces the amount of cash the farmer receives for his crop. It is, therefore, necessary, in fact imperative, that the farmer should get every cent possible out of his low grade grain, and there is only one way to do this. Ship your own grain and get a reliable commission merchant to handle it. Get one whose experience guarantees that he knows his business. This is important. If a farmer who has never shipped his grain is compelled to ship this year through the grade being so low that he cannot sell to advantage at street prices, we make this statement that it is the best thing that ever happened to him that his grain this year is low grade. It will initiate him into shipping his own grain, and the gain experienced in future years by shipping his grain will make this season the best he ever had. You cannot make money easier or quicker than by shipping your own wheat, oats, barley and flax.

We have been handling grain in Western Canada since 1882—through elevators, on commission, track buying and street buying—and this experience has taught us the best way for farmers to get full value for their grain. At present we are commission merchants solely, handling car lots of grain on commission. It requires an experienced grain man to know the true value of low grade wheat, and farmers who have low grade wheat to market should have it handled by experienced men. Send us a six or eight ounce sample and get grade and value which you can compare with street prices. There will be a good, strong demand for high grade wheat (No. 4 wheat and higher) all season, and those farmers who are unable to get cars to ship it forward need have no fear of prices declining. In fact it will likely prove most advantageous if farmers are unable to rush it out as early as they would like, because we believe that prices later on will be much better than they are at present. This will also apply to No. 2 C. W. oats, No. 3 barley, No. 1 N. W. flax and No. 1 Man. flax. Farmers who began shipping to us several years ago are still shipping to us, as they realize that this is the best method to get good prices for their grain no matter what quality it may be. Anyone can easily see this. There is only one commission charge to pay, and if he loads his own grain from the loading platform there are no elevator charges to pay, and besides the grain is sold at the highest market price offered at the time the sale is made. Give this last sentence careful thought.

Write us for shipping instructions and any other information about grain you may wish, and we will try to answer your enquiries clearly. Shipping grain is very simple. The grading and weighing of the grain is attended to by Government inspectors and Government weigh-masters, and we send you a Government inspection certificate and Government weight certificate with each car lot of grain handled. We are licensed and bonded, and we refer you to the Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, as to our financial standing.

We think that prices are now too low and should go much higher, especially on high grade wheat, barley and flax. If you have high grade barley and are located close enough to the Midland Railroad to ship it through to Minneapolis, write us for particulars. Barley can be sold in Minneapolis at an extra good profit even after paying the 30c. per bushel duty.

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Grain Exchange. Winnipeg, Man.

peg market. Of course, we know it is not possible for every farmer to ship carloads of grain, but every farmer should aim at doing so, as it is the only way he can at all times be sure of getting the very most possible out of his grain.

Space prevents us to more than men-

tion the disastrous condition of things over the west, owing to the early and severe setting in of winter. It is safe to say there has never been anything like it in the thirty years since grain growing was begun in this country on a commercial scale, and our deep and earnest sympathy goes out to everyone

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References: Bank of Toronto, Northern Crown Bank and Commercial Agencies.

who has been so unfortunate as to be caught in the present situation. To-day's cash prices in Winnipeg market for spot wheat only, that is wheat now arrived at Fort William or Port Arthur, are:—1 Northern, 99½¢; 2 Nor., 96½¢; 3 Nor., 92¢; No. 4 wheat, 86¢; No. 5, 75¢; No. 6, 68¢; Feed wheat, 65¢. Futures closed: November, 99½¢-5¢; December, 96¢; old May, 99½¢; new May, 98½¢.

Oats.

The oat market is firm and higher, and there is a good demand at the prices for all grades. To-day's cash prices are: 2 Can. West, 40¼¢; 3 C. W., 38¼¢; Extra 1 Feed, 39¼¢; 1 Feed, 37¼¢; 2 Feed, 36¼¢. Futures closed, Nov., 41¢; Dec., 39¼¢; May, 42¼¢.

Barley.

The barley market is quiet, and cash prices are: No. 3, 66¢; No. 4, 55¢; Rejected, 52½¢; and Feed 50½¢.

Flax.

The flax market is firm, but not active, for the demand is moderate. There is a feeling that owing to the high prices demand for flax products is curtailed, and there is the prospect of large crops in Argentina and India, so that there is a lack of confidence in present prices. To-day's cash prices are: No. 1, N. W., 189¢; 1 Man., 187¢; and futures closed, Nov., 189¢; Dec., 185¢.

All prices mentioned above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Live Stock.

As we go to press, live stock receipts are liberal, as compared with the daily average for the past two weeks. Prices have held up well and there has been good demand. Receipts for the week, however, show a big decline as compared with last week, as follows: This week, cattle, 2,780; calves, 346; hogs, 936; sheep, 513. Previous week: cattle, 4,797; calves, 407; hogs, 1,088; sheep, 1,723. Rice and Whaley comment on the situation as follows:

"The majority of the cattle on the market this week were of the medium and common grades, and while the trade has been rather slow on all kinds there is not much change in prices from our quotations of a week ago. The best cattle on the market this week we sold at \$5.10, and they averaged just a

trifle over 1,100 lbs. Good cattle are wanted and more could be sold at strong prices. The common and medium kinds sold very strong last week and to-day they are slow sale at 10 to 15 cents lower than the last of last week. We look for the receipts to be fairly liberal next week, but after that time we rather think they will be very light. However, there is a good demand for all classes, and we think prices will hold firm. We quote as follows, delivered, fed and watered:—

"Choice export steers and heifers	\$4.90 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers and heifers	4.65 to 4.85
Best butcher steers and heifers	4.75 to 5.00
Medium butcher steers and heifers	4.35 to 4.65
Common butcher steers and heifers	3.85 to 4.15
Best export cows	4.25 to 4.50
Best butcher cows	4.00 to 4.25
Medium butcher cows ..	3.75 to 4.00
Canners	3.00 to 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.75 to 3.00
Best stockers and feeders	4.00 to 4.40
Light stockers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice milkers and springers	45.00 to 55.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 to 35.00

"The bulk of the best hogs sold up until to-day (Nov. 16) at \$7.75. To-day there was an order from the west for some hogs, and a few sold from \$7.85 to \$8.00. The packers here are trying to keep the price down, so it might be well to expect to get about \$7.75. The best sheep are selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00, best lambs \$5.50 to \$6.00, best calves \$5.50 to \$6.00."

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Dealers report rather liberal receipts of poultry, but a scarcity of local fresh eggs and butter. Poultry prices are not likely to advance any more between now and the holidays, but there is always an advantage in sending forward well fitted stuff. Prices range about as follows: Dressed poultry.—Turkeys, 20 to 22 cents; chickens and ducks, 18; geese, 16; fowl, 10; to 12½. Live birds.—Chicken, 12 cents; fowl, 9; turkey, 14; geese and old ducks, 10; young ducks, 12. Dairy butter, in bricks, is worth 27 cents; eggs, 35.

No potatoes are being shipped from country points.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising. TERMS—TWO CENTS per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

POST CARDS—Agents wanted. Good profits. V. B. Glenbryan, Sask.

SHOES—All kinds felts \$1.60 prepaid, Catalogue free. V. B. Glenbryan, Sask.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five Berkshire boars and twenty sows. Bulls and females in Shorthorns. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Russian Wolf hound puppies, from fast good killing stock. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Plymouth Rock pullets, \$2.00 each; choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Wm. Gardiner, 1108 18th Street, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—S. E. Brown Leghorn Cockerels, price \$5.00. Also Pekin ducks, price \$1.50 each. Mrs. Mat Nichol, Hanlan, Man.

WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY, WINNIPEG—Wants to buy your hides, pelts and tallow. Ship to us and get highest market prices. Write.

WANTED—Gasoline Tractor, Separator and Plows. One or all. Write, giving make, size, age, price and terms, to Box 81, Daysland, Alta.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie puppies, sired by Coile Teddy, dam Weston Empress, both first prize winners last winter show. C. R. Taylor, Oliver, Man.

BARGAINS—About five hundred Leghorns, fancy pigeons, rabbits, cavies, ducks, &c. Prices from 50 cents to one dollar fifty each. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

TO EXCHANGE—Equity in North Dakota half section as part payment for 480 acres in South-Eastern Saskatchewan, within five miles of town. Address Box 32, Route 1, Petersburg, N. D.

WANTED—Careful, reliable farmers to grow new varieties of grain on contract. Full particulars on application to F. H., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

WANTED—By married couple, situation on farm. Wife housekeeper, experienced, English. C. J. Skinner, care W. T. Thexton, Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba.

FLAX FOR SALE—Choice clean seed from breaking that yielded 16½ bushels per acre. Samples on request. \$2.75 per bushel. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

WANTED—Situation on farm, by young man arriving from Ontario November 25th, wages \$16 per month. Write A. E. Jones, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—Yearling hens, cocks, cockerels and pullets, S. C. Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns, R. C. White Wyandottes. F. T. Armson, Basswood, Man.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Cockerels, prize-winners, at \$1.00, and White Orpingtons, \$4.00 per tom, \$3.00 per hen. Wm. Currie, Petrel, P. O. Man.

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE—Large Embden geese. Won at Brandon winter fair, 1911, 1st and 2nd gander, old; 1st and 2nd goose, old; 1st gander, young; 1st goose, young. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

MISSION DISTRICT—The garden of British Columbia. Excellent opportunities for industrial and agricultural development. Homes for small investors. Write for information to the Board of Trade, Mission City, British Columbia.

TRUST COMPANY—Operating in British Columbia, Canada, opening branches new towns, requires branch manager. Must be able invest some money, give unquestionable references. Write Winslow & Co., Carter-Cotton Building, Vancouver, B. C.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS AND ROBES FOR SALE—Warmest and best wearing coats made. Robes guaranteed all one skin, large and well lined. Coats, all sizes, \$25.00, robes \$15.00 to \$17.50. Write Winnipeg Tanning Co., Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

FEW CHOICE BULL TERRIER PUPPIES FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigree and stock excellent, watch dogs and kill killers. Also toy French poodle puppies, sired by champion Brockley Jumbo, dam also a big winner. Must sell. Brockley Kennels, 499 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

WANTED now, for Western trade, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co. Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 miles from Winnipeg, 3 to 5 miles from station 240 acres, improved, with buildings, fenced, \$6,600; 160 acres, improved, no buildings, fenced, \$4,800; 400 acres, improved, 250 acres cropped, fenced, \$12,000. Also 480 acres in Saskatchewan, unimproved open prairie, 3 miles from town, \$15 per acre. Apply for particulars. Redyns, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—One half section, two miles from Newdale, 235 acres under cultivation, 70 acres summer-fallowed the past summer; house new 28 x 32, full cellar with furnace and 40 barrel soft water tank; two granaries; all well fenced, three good wells, new and good stabling. Will be sold, well worth the money, and on reasonable terms, as the owner is unwell. John Cassidy, Newdale, Man.

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—I have a limited quantity of clean high grade seed to spare at \$2.75 per bushel, sacked: 10 bush. \$26.00. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

POLAND CHINA HOGS—Three strapping big imported Boars, March farrow, for sale. Big type—the kind that are bringing the most money in the States. Write F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

DO YOU WANT A HOME—in British Columbia on the warm Pacific. We have homes for all, cheap and on very easy payments. Send your address and we will mail you a beautiful book free, full of pictures of British Columbia scenes, also maps. Address Vancouver Island Fruit and Farm Land Co., 315 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, British Columbia.

A BIG BARGAIN SALE OF S. S. HAMBURGS—150 cockerel pullets and one year old breeders. Closing out at once to make room for winter. All bred from my Regina prize-winners, scoring above 92, at the price of \$1.00 each. Some big white Langshan cockerels at \$2.00 each. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE—Half Section, four miles from Belmont, Man., 200 acres broken, practically all can be broken. Also three-quarter Section, 350 acres broken, 100 acres summer-fallowed, good buildings, splendid water. Will sell either reasonably and on easy terms, or will consider part exchange for city property. Address C.E.A., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—25 h. p. Leader traction Engine with canopy cover and equipped with everything; one new 40 x 62 Case Steel Separator, extension feeder, wind stacker, weigher, etc., never been used, also water tanks, pumps, caboose and everything required for a first-class threshing outfit. Will sell for half price; giving up farming, Allan Struthers, Miniota, Man.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA Offers sunshiny, mild climate, good profits for men with small capital in fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development, League, Room A, 266 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE—Of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale stallions and mares, grade cattle, grade geldings, grade mares and foals, together with numerous farm implements, at noon, Friday, November 24th 1911, at the farm of the late Mr. Donald McBeth, on section 10, township 9, range 24, about nine miles N. W. of Oak Lake, Man. Terms, \$20 and under cash, above \$20 credit for eleven months on approved note with interest at eight per cent, with option of five per cent. discount for spot cash. For full particulars see catalogues. Luncheon will be provided. By order of administrators of the Estate of Mr. Donald McBeth deceased. T. C. Norris, auctioneer.

BARRED ROCKS

WOOD BREEDS HIS WINNERS

and will win this year again with home bred birds. Cockerels and Pullets for sale, also a few Black Rose Comb Bantams.

G. Wood, Holland, Man.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in the district. Entry by proxy may be made a temporary agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE STEWART SHEAF LOADER

Is as necessary to the Thresher as the Binder is to the Farmer

SAVES

WORK

TIME

MEN

MONEY

SATISFIED

Customers

All Over

the West



SIMPLE

DURABLE

EFFICIENT

IT SAVES

GRAIN

IT CLEANS

THE FIELD

The Stewart Sheaf Loader at Work. Illustration shows proper kind of Basket Rack to use.

DOES ITS WORK PERFECTLY

SAVED THIS MAN \$1000.00

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Hamiota, Oct. 5

Dear Sir: Enclosed find check in full payment of machine bought from you, and would say that in my opinion this is the greatest labor saving machine on the market. It saves me four pitchers and two teams, and I would recommend it to any thresher.

(Signed)

DAVID WHYTE.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND FULL PARTICULARS

Built in the West for Western Conditions

STEWART SHEAF LOADER CO., Ltd.

Reference—Traders' Bank, Winnipeg.

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Starbuck, Nov. 11

Dear Sirs: I have worked your Sheaf Loader 344 days. I can safely say that during that time it has saved me \$1000.00 in wages. I figure it this way: Last year I had 7 to 8 pitchers and 10 teams. This year I had six bundle teams—2 teams on the Loader—but next year 5 bundle teams should do the work. I figure \$5.00 a day in board was saved. I tested it carefully, and am sure that it saves from 50 cents to \$1.00 per acre because it cleans up everything about the shock. This varies according to the field. Where the grain is short and poorly bound it will save \$1.00 per acre at a low estimate. It did its work just as well on the frozen ground. I timed it and it loaded 17 shocks in 50 seconds, and each shock contained from 15 to 20 sheaves, and it was doing the same work continuously. My outfit is a 40-60, and a 26 horse power steam Case outfit. Five wagons will keep it going. The Loader is as necessary to the thresher as the binder is to the farmer.

(Signed)

WM. MILLER.

715 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Man.

**25th
ANNUAL
SERIES OF**

Eastern Excursions

VIA THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

Tickets on Sale Daily, December 1st to 31st, 1911. Good for return within three months, stopovers within transit limits at all points east of Port Arthur.

From	To Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor	To Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville	To St. John, N.B. Moncton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen	To Halifax, N.S.
WINNIPEG	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$59.50	\$63.45
BRANDON	42.70	47.70	62.20	66.15
REGINA	47.15	52.15	66.65	70.60
CALGARY	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
LETHBRIDGE	59.35	64.35	78.85	82.80
NELSON	83.25	88.25	102.75	106.70
EDMONTON	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
SASKATOON	49.60	54.60	69.10	73.05

Corresponding fares from all stations in Ontario (Port Arthur and West), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta (Calgary, Coleman and East, including all branches), and British Columbia (Midway, Nakusp and East, including branches in the Kootenay district), also corresponding fares to all stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

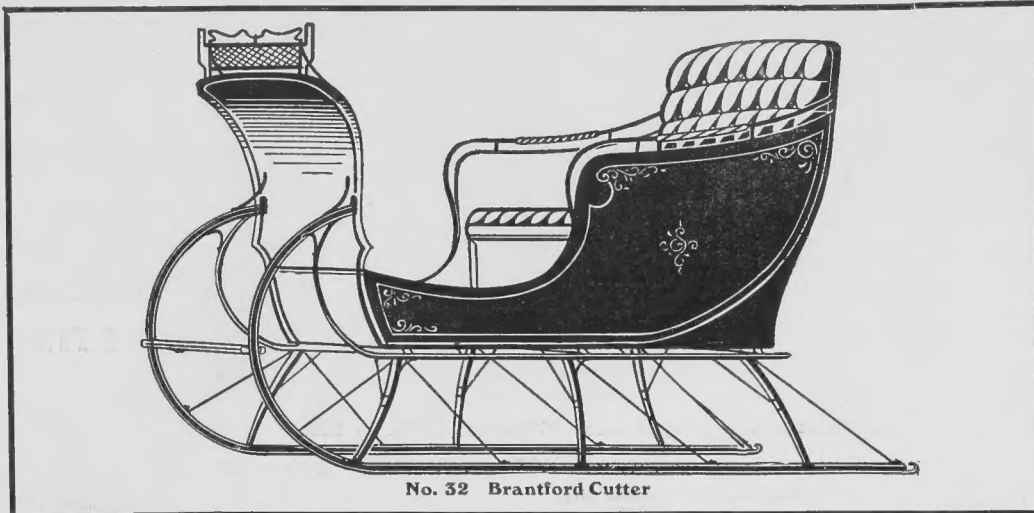
Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains.

For full information as to fares, train service, tickets, and sleeping car reservations, apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent, or write to

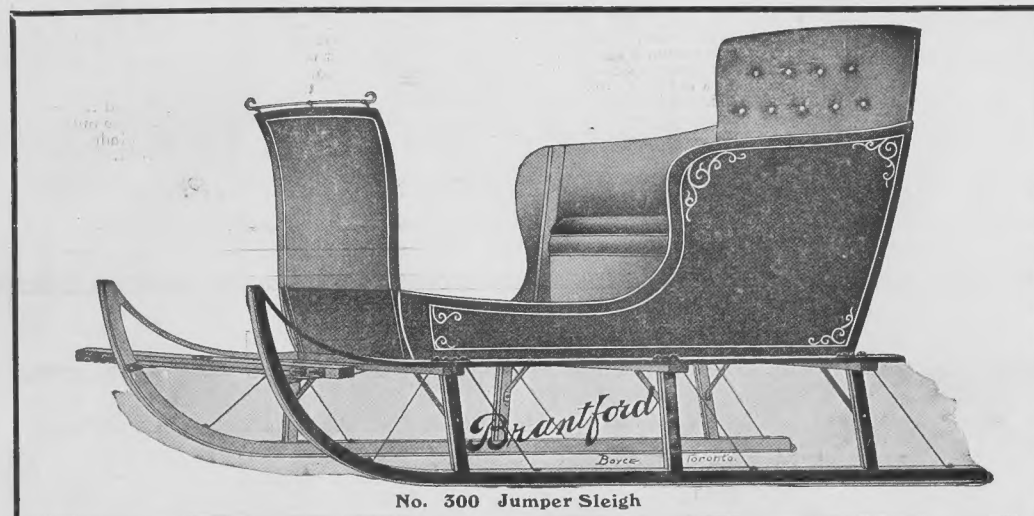
C. B. FOSTER, General Passenger Agent. C.P.R., Winnipeg, Man.

Adams Farm Sleighs Brantford Cutters

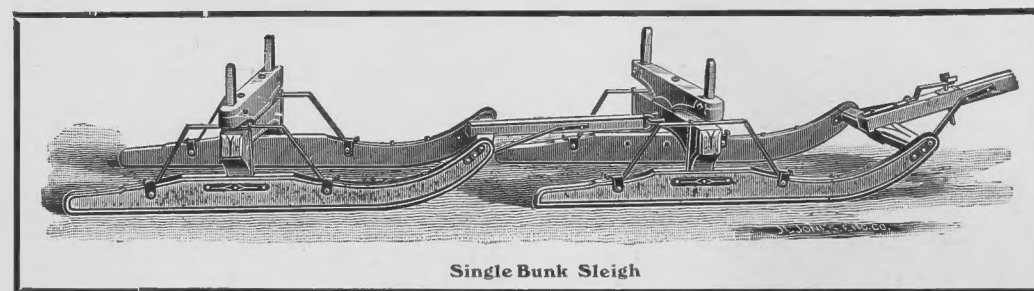
Adams Farm Sleighs and Brantford Cutters are literally the HIGHEST TYPE of Sleighs and Cutters made. They are built with infinite care from BEST materials—QUALITY and SATISFACTION guaranteed by COCKSHUTT reputation.



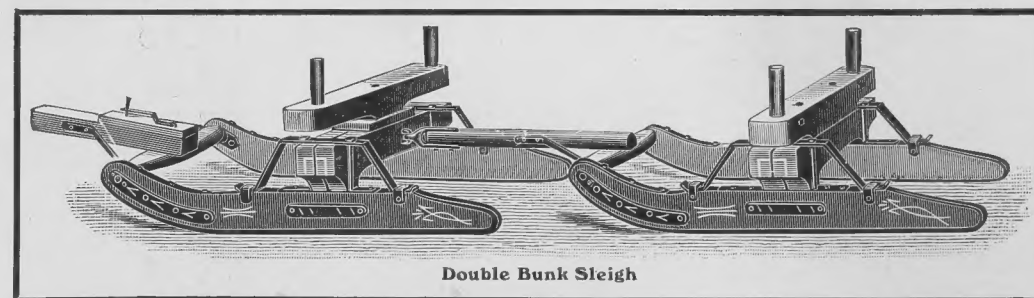
No. 32 Brantford Cutter



No. 300 Jumper Sleigh



Single Bunk Sleigh



Double Bunk Sleigh

Compare both cutter and sleigh, point for point, with other high grade cutters and sleighs and satisfy yourself that they are of convincing merit, built in every detail beyond practical improvement.

Quality and finish unexcelled, with Comfort and Style not lost sight of. The happy result in APPEARANCE compels the favorable attention of every thoughtful purchaser.

Second-growth Hickory Beams and Knees, Rock Elm Runners and XXX Shafts. Steel Braces throughout.

Painted in a variety of fancy colors and striping. Removable Back and Cushions.

We carry one of the largest varieties of Sleighs and Cutters in the West. See the Cockshutt Dealer, or write for Catalogue.

The designs shown here are specially suited for rough country roads because they are extra strong and well reinforced at all straining points. They stand the test of the most rigorous service.

Stanley Rackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask

Camel I. 117, 6 inches deep and 6 feet long. Front benches well reinforced. A block on the pole to raise the Double Tree from the horses' heels. Runners strengthened by wide steel nose plates. Heavy stark pieces. The two-inch runners have $2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ Spring Steel Shoes or two-inch cast shoes, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Runners have $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ Spring Steel Shoes or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Cast Shoes.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon

Distributing Warehouses: Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Brandon, Portage la Prairie